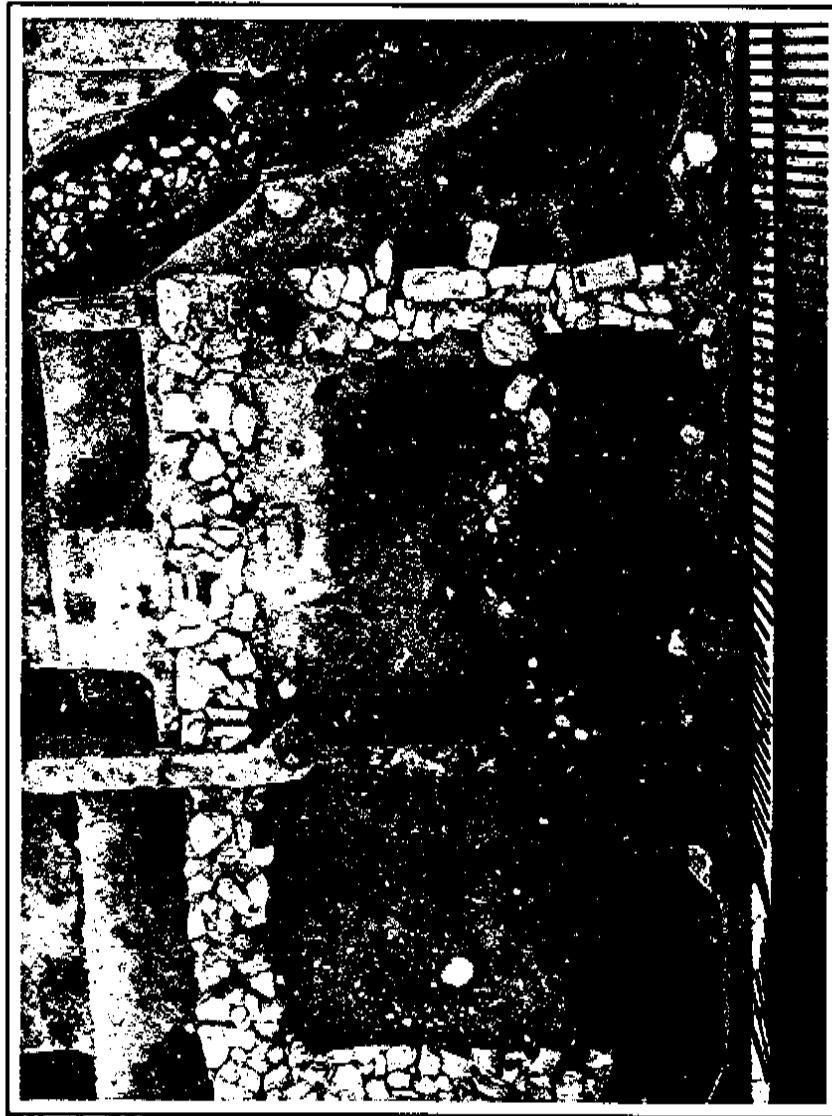


**FINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE  
"RISEING SON TAVERN"  
ROUTE 7-LIMESTONE ROAD**

**STANTON, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE**



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THUNDERBIRD ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES  
Woodstock, Virginia**

**DELDOT ARCHEOLOGY SERIES 51**

**John T. Davis  
Director  
Division of Highways**

**1987**

  
**Delaware  
Department of Transportation**

  
**U.S. Department of Transportation  
Federal Highway Administration**

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**DELDOT PROJECT 82-101-02      ARCHEOLOGY SERIES NO. 51**

**FHWA FEDERAL AID PROJECT F-1045(15)**

**By**

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Woodstock, Virginia**

**Submitted To**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
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**and**

**DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs  
Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation**

**Prepared For**

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Division of Highways  
Location and Environmental Studies Offices**

**John T. Davis  
Director  
Division of Highways**

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## ABSTRACT

In February, March, and April of 1985 Data Recovery efforts were completed for the site of the Riseing Son Tavern (previously referred to as the Stanton Hotel, the Wm. Anthony Hotel, and the Old Stone Hotel) in Stanton, New Castle County, Delaware. The work was carried out by Thunderbird Archeological Associates of Woodstock, Virginia, under a contract with the Delaware Department of Transportation. The site had been identified during survey and testing activities completed in 1983 by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, and it had been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places in October, 1984.

Background research revealed that the Tavern had been in operation by 1752, and by 1777 it was known as the Riseing Son Tavern. It continued to operate as an inn, or hotel, until after the middle of the nineteenth century. The original structure had apparently been of logs, but by 1806 a Stone building was on the lot, facing the Lancaster Pike, and it remained there until it was demolished about twenty years ago. Excavations exposed the stone foundations of two outbuildings at the rear of the lot, as well as a fence line. An eighteenth century "French Drain" and several nineteenth century midden deposits were excavated. The materials from the site were analyzed and compared to those from other nearby sites in an attempt to identify patterning in the artifacts that would be distinctive of the tavern function, but the particular analyses that were applied suggested that material culture at the site resembled rural domestic sites. Some suggestions for alternative approaches to the general problem of artifact patterning are given.

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To the honorable Judges of the Court of Common pleas  
Now held For the County of New Castle in the Dellaware state, May term 1794

The Remonstrance and petition of us: the subscribers being Inhabitants of the  
County afforesaid, humbly sheweth - - - - -

That the Dwelling house in Stanton [*text lined out, illeg*] heretofore Commonly  
Known and Distinguished by the Name of the Riseing son Tavern; For Many Years  
Now passed, hath been occupyed and used as and for a publick Tavern or Inn, until in  
the last Spring season, When Peter Springer [the present posseser thereof] did Enter  
into the possession of the Same, and Whereas the afforesaid house is Verry Conveniently  
Situate for the Entertainment of Travellers in General, and particularly such as May  
be Traveling from Christiana Bridge &c<sup>a</sup>, towards the Northwaward, as Lancaster Pa.  
as they have not any place of publick Entertainment on said Rout, within  
less than seven or Eight Miles distance which often happens to be of disagreeable  
Consequences to Individuals, and Whereas the afforesaid Peter Springer hath been  
and Now is: Acquainted with us [the said subscribers] and we also hath been acquaint  
ed with him: the said Springer; For or during a Number of Years Now last passed,  
And at this time are of the oppinion that he is a proper and fit person for to  
Keep such a house of Entertainment as above Mentioned - - - - -  
Therefore [as We apprehend] a house of publick Entertainment in Stanton affore<sup>d</sup>  
is Necessarily Wanted, on account of the Reasons above mentioned &c<sup>a</sup>. SO please  
your honours to take the Matter under Your Consideration, and Rcomend him  
the afforesaid Peter Springer, so that he may obtain a lycence for to Keep  
a publick house of Entertainment at & in his afforesaid present dwelling house  
*lined out, illeg*, and your petitioners: as in Duty bound Shall So say. - - - - -

Signer's	Names	Singer's	Names	Singer's	Names
		[JaStroud]			
[Thomas Latimer]		[ <i>illeg</i> . Springer]			
[N. Delaplain]		[Joseph Ball]			
[Joseph Thomas]		[Jacob Robinson]			
[Chas. Paulson]		[ <i>illeg</i> . Reynold]			
[Jacob Ball]					
		[George Reynold]			

To the honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas  
Now held in the County of New-Castle in the Delaware State the 11th of May 1784

The Remonstrance and petition of us the subscribers being Inhabitants of the  
County aforesaid, Humbly Sheweth

That the Dwelling house in Stanton (in the County of New-Castle) heretofore commonly  
known and distinguished by the Name of the Rising Sun Tavern; for many Years  
now past, hath been occupied and used as and for a publick Tavern or Inn, until in  
the last Spring season, when Peter Springer (the present possessor thereof) did enter  
into the possession of the same, and whereas the aforesaid house is very conveniently  
situate for the Entertainment of Travellers in General, and particularly such as they  
be traveling from Christiana Budge, towards the Northward, as Lancaster,  
as they have not any place of publick Entertainment on said Route, within  
less than seven or eight Miles distance, which often happens to be of disagreeable  
consequences to Individuals, and whereas the aforesaid Peter Springer hath been  
and now is, acquainted with us (the said subscribers) and we also hath been acquain-  
ted with him, the said Springer; for or during a Number of Years, now last past, &c.  
And at this time are of the opinion that he is a proper and fit person for to  
keep such a house of Entertainment as above mentioned.

Therefore, [as we apprehend] a house of publick Entertainment in Stanton aforesaid  
is necessarily wanted on account of the Reasons above mentioned &c. So please  
your honor to take the Matter under your Consideration, and recommend him  
the aforesaid Peter Springer, so that he may obtain a licence for to keep  
a publick house of Entertainment at & in his aforesaid present dwelling house  
&c. and your petitioners as in Duty bound shall pray.

Signers Names -	Signers Names -	Signers Names -
Thomas Latimer	Jaftrow	
John Springer		
Joseph Ball		
Jacob Robinson		
Abel C. Muzzels		
George Baynards		

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## Introduction

During February and March of 1985, Thunderbird Archeological Associates (TAA) completed background research and data recovery investigations at the site of the Riseing Son Tavern (7NC-E-63 -- previously referred to as the "Anthony Hotel Lot") in the village of Stanton, New Castle County, Delaware. This work was completed under a contract from the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) because proposed improvements to an intersection there would adversely affect the Tavern Site. The research was undertaken to fulfill regulatory obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (amended), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and various regulations, policies, and memoranda of the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Delaware Department of Transportation. The site had been determined eligible to the National Register in October 1984 (Appendix I). Research was designed to retrieve significant scientific and historical data from the site.

The village of Stanton is located approximately two miles west of Newport and five miles west of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, at the intersection of Route 4 with Route 7 (see Figures 1 and 2). The Riseing Son Tavern site was identified during Phase I and II archeological investigations completed in 1983 on the southeast corner of the intersection (Thompson 1984). The "Old Stone Inn" which had stood at the top of the lot facing the westbound lanes of Route 4, was a documented historic structure that had been demolished when an Alert Gas Station was constructed on the lot (Plate 1). The top of the lot had been bulldozed out to well below grade and large capacity gasoline storage tanks placed there, so there was little expectation of any significant remains in that location. Test excavation on the south side of the lot, on the grassy island that presently separates the gas station apron from the northbound lanes of Route 7 (Plate 2), revealed that the older soil surfaces as well as the remnants of stone foundations, had been protected by a layer of fill and that intact archeological contexts were present there (Plate 3).

The proposed new construction consists of the flaring of the north and southbound lanes of Route 7 across the site location and the lot on the west side of the Mill Lane Connector (see Figure 3). This will improve traffic flow across the intersection by eliminating one of the two traffic lights necessary to control access between the two routes.

The research reported here extends the earlier study (Thompson 1984) by providing a more detailed study of the historical background of the site and by exposing a much larger sample of the site area to recover the archeological data. The report is divided into sections describing the various activities that were carried out: Research Design, Background Research, Excavation, Artifact Analysis, and Conclusions. The Background Research was completed by Timothy Thompson, who also directed the field investigations. That work was conducted by six experienced crew excavators between the fourth of March and the twelfth of April, 1984. The detailed laboratory analysis was carried out by Ms. Kimberly Snyder Swears of the

**FIGURE 1**  
**REGIONAL LOCATION MAP**

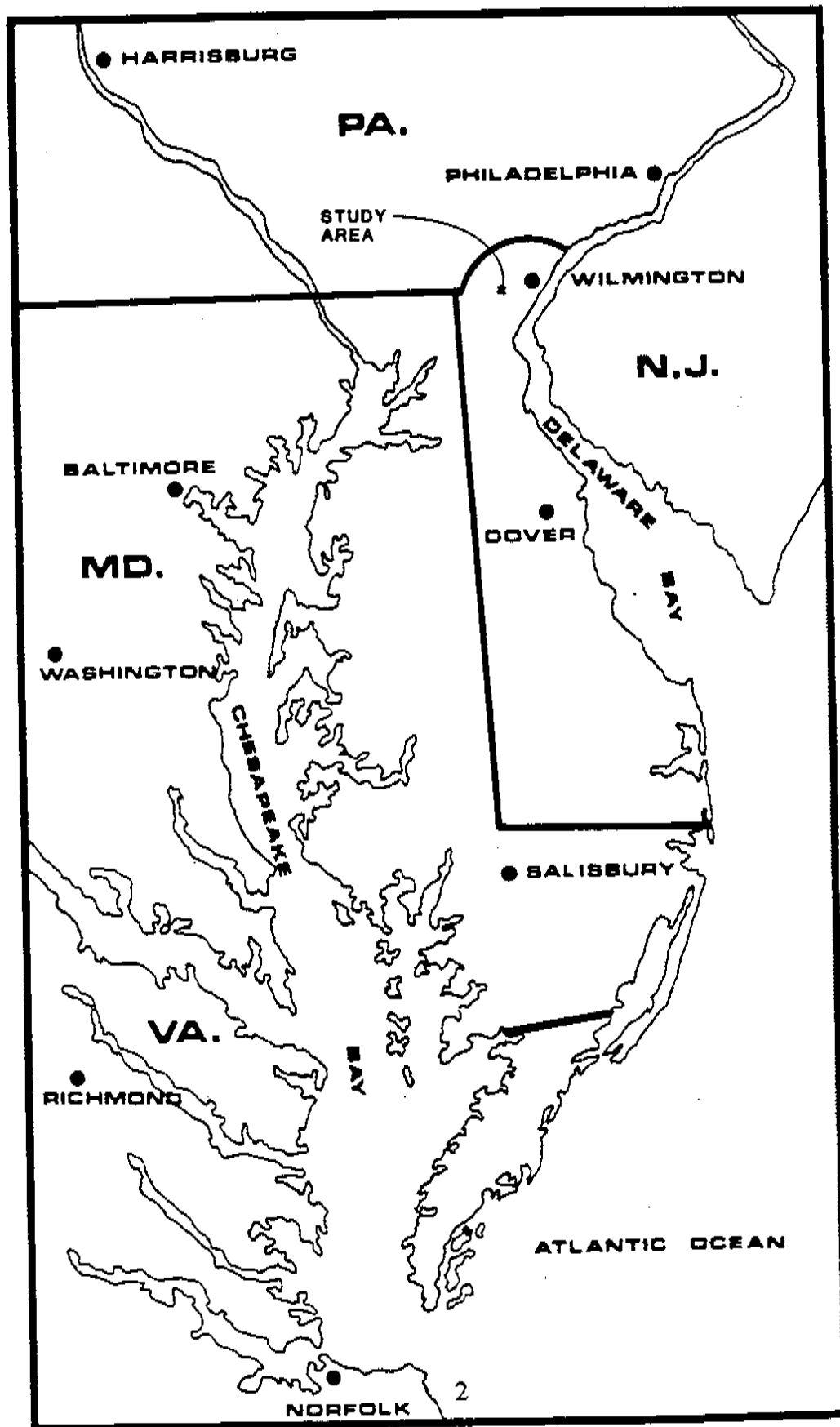


FIGURE 2  
PROJECT LOCATION MAP

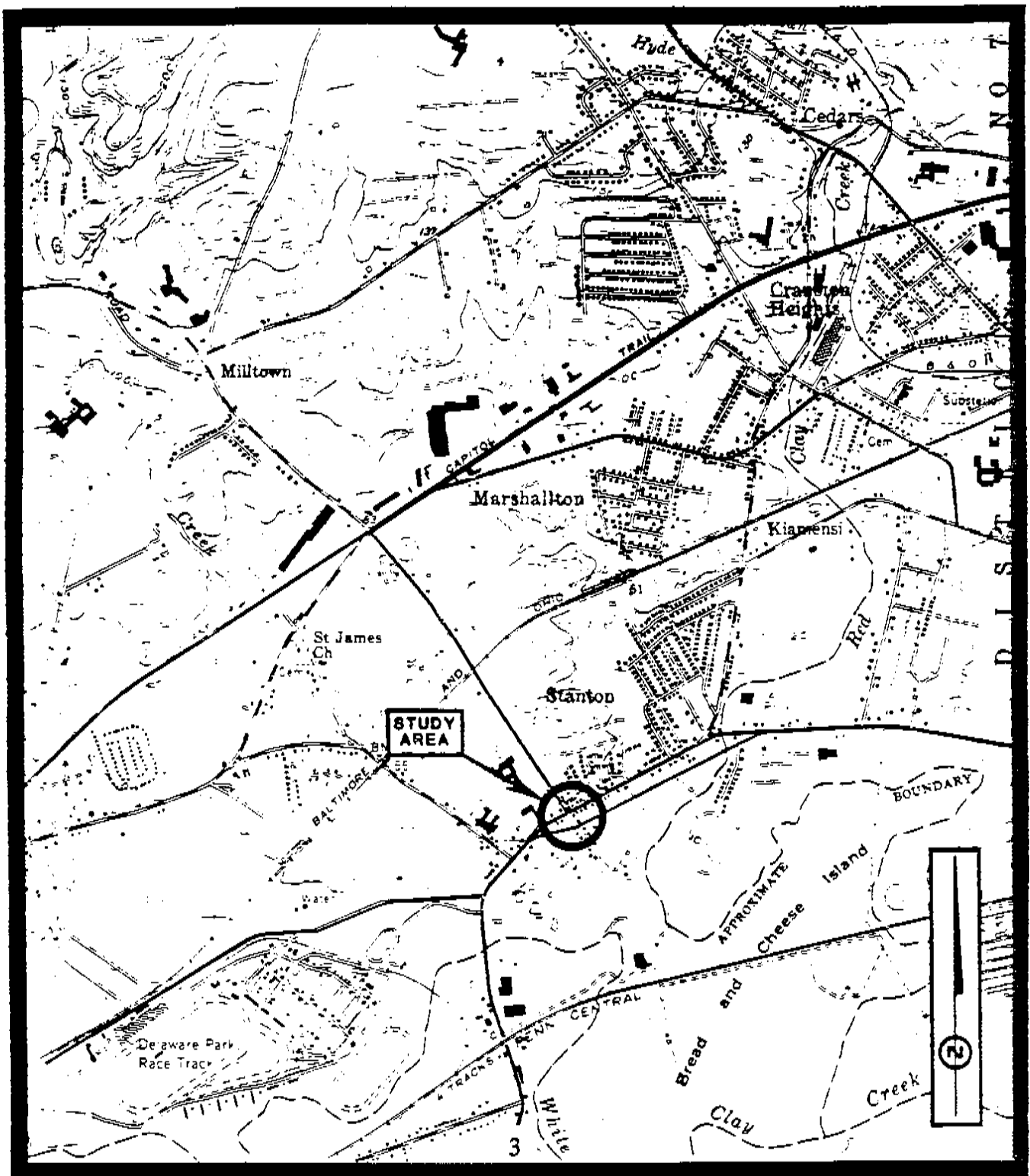


Plate 1: Aerial View of Project Area





Plate 2: Testing the Grassy Island

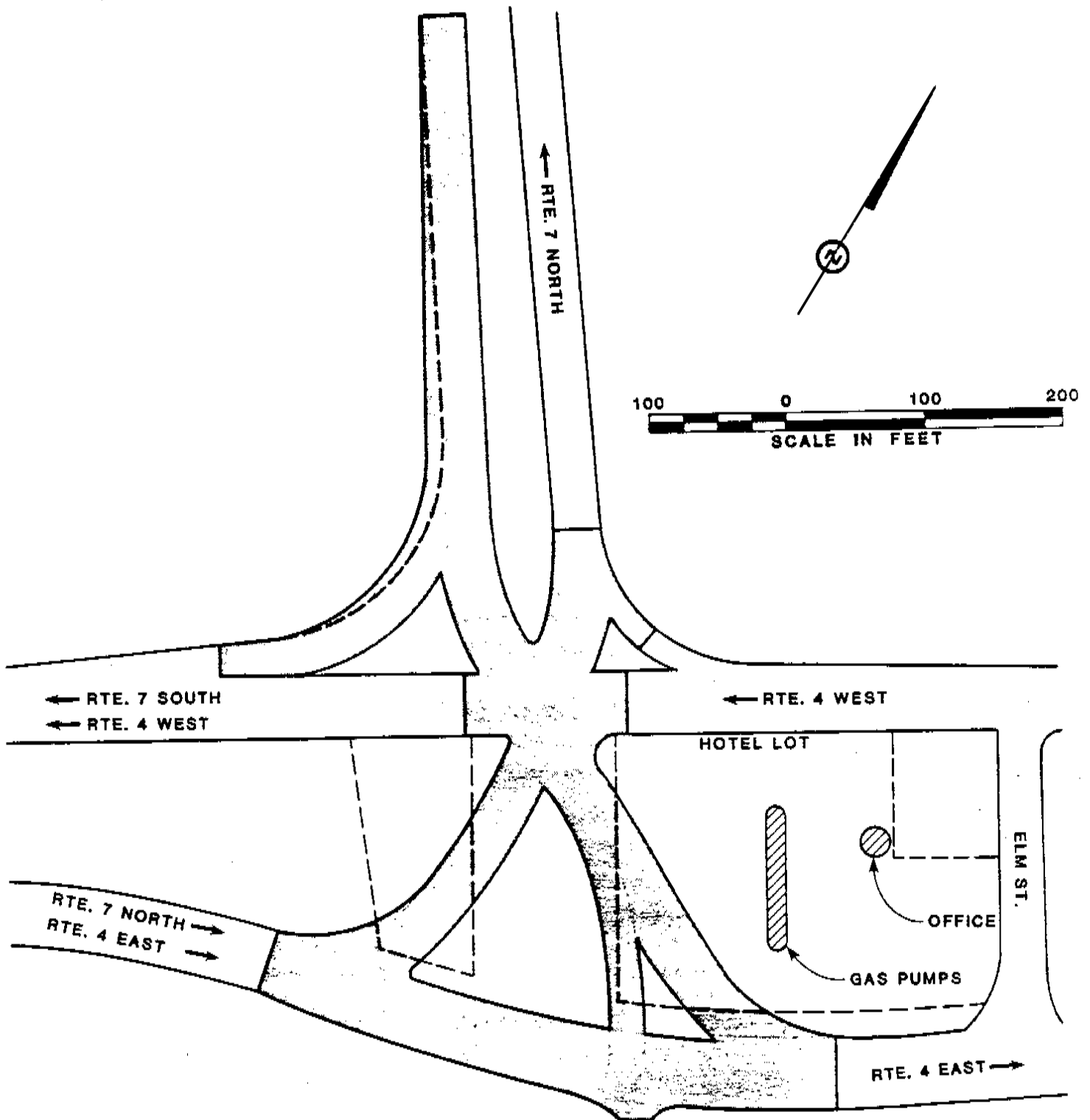


Plate 3: Upper Foundation, During Testing



FIGURE 3

AREA OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION



KEY:



-Limits of Proposed Construction

Thunderbird staff, who also functioned as Project Coordinator throughout the various aspects of the work. Ms. Michaela White assisted Mr. Thompson and Ms. Swears in the drafting of the graphics and other aspects of the report production. The report was set up on a Macintosh 512 personal computer using word processing and graphics programs, and printed on an Apple Laserwriter printer at the Showker Graphic Arts, Harrisonburg, Virginia. Dr. William M. Gardner served as Principal Investigator and took overall responsibility for maintaining the highest possible standards of research.

## Research Design

### Introduction

In order to produce useful research from a historic site it is necessary to see it within its cultural and historical context. Those aspects of the context of the Riseing Sun Tavern which have been selected for interpretation and reference here are those that are expected to exert the most influence on the material culture of the various occupants of the site. Conversely, it is those elements of the creating culture about which we can expect to learn most when we study the archaeological remains at the site. A discussion of the background research pertaining directly to the site is given below, but it is appropriate here to note that we have tried to consider the site within economic and cultural networks of both large and small scales because individuals and communities existed within economic networks of several levels and scales.

During the colonial period and the first decades of the nineteenth century Delaware and indeed all new world colonies may fairly be regarded as "peripheral" in Wallerstein's terms (Wallerstein 1974), that is to say they extract surpluses that are transferred to the "core" areas which control and accumulate those surpluses. Whether or not the macro-scale economic cycles and transformations hypothesized by Wallerstein and others can be made relevant to local archeological contexts is another matter, but it should be noted that the examination of distribution and redistribution of surpluses is a viable theoretical mechanism for anthropological as well as economic and historical analyses. Braudel ([get dates]) emphasizes the importance of material conditions such as crop production and local market structures that condition larger processes, and it is also true that the material connections to the Eurorpean "core" are quite apparent in the archeological record (Paynter 1982:237). If rules of correspondence linking large-scale shifts in economic process directly and quantitatively to changes (or lack of change) in the material record can be established, then historical archeology can begin to make significant contributions to the understanding of these processes.

The issues are real and important, but the methodology to identify the effects of such models directly at the site level is only beginning to emerge. A broader view, both spatially and temporally is needed to provide sufficient processual contrasts, and Paynter's (1982) study of the Connecticut River Valley is an example of such a study at the regional level. He offers little guidance for site-specific research objectives and procedures such as might be applied at the Riseing Son Tavern, however.

### Research Objectives

Relatively more modest research objectives were established for the work at the tavern site. Taverns performed important social and economic functions in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, including overnight accomodation, eating, drinking, formal and informal information exchange, business, etc. (Rockman and Rothschild 1984:112) within the economic spheres mentioned above. Both the spatial

configuration of the facilities at the site and the functional distribution of artifact classes were expected to differ from those found at private domestic sites. This expectation was held in spite of the fact that the wording of the Tavern Licenses issued in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century in New Castle County suggest that taverns were most commonly kept in the residence of the operator.<sup>1</sup> The public functions of the site would be expected to alter the site configurations sufficiently to represent a defineably different set of patterns. Rockman and Rothschild have compared the functional distribution of artifact groups between urban and rural taverns, testing the hypothesis that urban taverns supported the function of a meeting place more strongly than rural taverns where the accomodation function was more important. The contexts used in their study date from the end of the seventeenth century, but it seemed likely that this distinction would continue to be true in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. In defining structures 19A and 19B in Jamestown and the Lovelace Tavern in New York as examples of "urban" taverns, Rockman and Rothschild emphasize the political and economic centrality of these communities, by contrast to the settings of the John Earthy Tavern at the small village of Pemaquid, Maine, and the Wellfleet Tavern in a rural part of Cape Cod. The Riseing Son Tavern in Stanton would seem to be closer to the "rural" end of the spectrum, represented by the latter two examples, and that patterning in the artifact assemblage would reflect this.

Access to consumer goods from a wider geographic range than facilities that served a more local market was hypothesized for the Riseing Son in spite of its rural setting, by virtue of its location on a major inter-regional transportation artery. Analyses by Adams (1976) and Riordan and Adams (1985) have examined the position of particular sites within national market clines, based on commodity flow models developed in modern market research, and we hoped to be able to compare the profile of distribution for items from Stanton to other locations. Flows of commerce in response to changes in international economic systems would be expected to affect sites whose existence was related to defineable market activities. For example changes in the European market for grain and flour resulting from political and climatic shifts there could (and apparently did) have profound effects on milling and transshipment centers such as Stanton. Variation in response to more local changes was also anticipated, when additional data for comparison are forthcoming. The range of geographic access was expected to be observeable on those artifacts whose point of origin could be determined. These various research expectations can be expressed in the form of hypotheses:

1. Service facilities, such as stables, barns and outbuildings, would be larger than would otherwise be expected for a town or village residential lot, in order to accomodate additional stock and vehicles for overnight customers.

2. Differences in the distribution of functional and economic artifact classes should be found between artifact assemblages collected at this site and those from:

- a. private domestic sites
- b. urban sites

The assemblage gathered during the testing showed that both coarse earthenwares,

at the low end of the consumer cost scale, and porcelain and refined redware at the high cost end appeared in larger proportions than were recorded for the domestic sites, and we expected this pattern to hold up during the salvage

3. The geographic range of the origins of consumer goods whose remains are preserved on the site should be wider than for sites located at some distance away from major transportation arteries.

## Methodology

Documentary Research - Some documentary research had been completed during the combined Phase I and II research, and additional research was carried out for the Data Recovery to provide as much specific information as possible about the occupation on the site. Additional secondary sources were examined to fill out the general background of the site and the location, and consultation with Dr. Jay Custer and his staff at the University of Delaware, who were engaged in ongoing research at nearby historic sites proved helpful in this regard. The remainder of the research was completed at the Delaware State Archives in Dover. Primary materials relating to property ownership, probate actions, tax documents, tavern licenses, census enumerations, and birth and death records were examined to illuminate the results of the archeological research.

Field Methods - In order to address these hypotheses, field methods were employed to maximize the return of relevant data. Foundations and other features were exposed to define their size and function. Areas toward the rear of the lot were opened in an effort to locate deposits of artifacts that would allow the distributions of functional artifact classes to be analyzed. Sealed contexts where relatively intact artifacts might be expected were particularly sought. The potential for identifying function as well as origin is increased from such contexts.

The original grid, established during the survey and testing program (Thompson 1984), was used to align the excavation units during the data recovery. On the lower part of the lot, where considerable fill overburden had been identified during the survey and testing program, a Ford 6500 backhoe, provided by the Delaware Department of Transportation, was used to expose *in situ* features and surfaces. An approximately four-and-a-half-foot wide trench was opened by the machine across the bottom part of the lot, at a slight angle to the North 450 grid line. An additional north-south trench was opened just west of the West 365 grid line. These two trenches provided stratigraphic sections in both directions across the fill-covered portion of the lot. The backhoe was also used to open a roughly seventeen by twenty-seven foot block north and west of the initial trenches (these and all other excavations are shown and discussed in more detail in the next chapter). The backhoe was equipped with a four foot wide bucket with a smooth edge (a "cemetery" bucket), and the work was carefully monitored so that machine excavation was stopped before *in situ* contexts were penetrated. After the overburden was removed excavation in the lower part of the lot, as well as the upper part above the North 500 grid line where the veneer of fill was relatively thin, proceeded in five-foot-by-five-foot units, by natural horizons, screening through one quarter inch mesh screen.

Laboratory Methods - Artifacts were cleaned and analyzed in the laboratory and the ceramics and glass were coded for attributes following a procedure developed for a study completed for the New Jersey Department of Transportation (Thompson 1984). The coding procedure was designed to account for a wide variety of descriptive attributes in order to allow direct use of the data base for a number of different kinds of analytical studies. Numerical codes were assigned for each of a range of possible variable states for each attribute. In most cases, the measurement scale was nominal, except as described below. A summary of the variables and the codes for the variable states is provided in inventory keys. A standard IBM 80 column coding form was subdivided and the numerical codes for each variable (attribute) state were recorded directly from the artifacts. Each bag of artifacts was emptied, sorted and redundancies between artifact groups from different bags within the same provenience could be recognized by the computer and, depending on the particular analytical step, combined for analysis. All of the coding was completed by a single individual, so judgemental biases should be constant. This procedure allows for the recording of a considerably larger amount of data than can be accomplished with verbal descriptions or simple tables. The data were entered into a DEC 10 (Digital Equipment Corporation) computer at Catholic University for analysis, and is available on tape or in printout form (as numerical coding) to interested researchers. An abbreviated tabular inventory is submitted with the report (Appendix 3), following the format requested by the Delaware Department of Transportation.

For the glass, variables of manufacturing method that are relevant to the analysis of function and date of origin were coded at the level of accuracy possible for each artifact. For example, a whole, or largely intact bottle might be coded to indicate whether it was hand blown, blown in a mold, machine made, or other technique of manufacture, while a small sherd of glass would provide insufficient information to select between these. When possible, the function of a vessel was recorded (i.e. "Food Consumption", "Food Serving", "Medicine Container", etc.) and more detailed information on manufacturing, such as lip treatment, base treatment, and closure was also coded for materials sufficiently intact to allow this analysis. If the geographic origin was included in labels or embossing, this was noted, keeping in mind that these designations would most often apply to the contents of the container, rather than the container itself. This contrasts with the situation of ceramics, where a pottery mark will usually indicate the origin of the vessel itself. From the standpoint of analyzing the geographic range of economic trade reflected in an assemblage, it is the "commodity" that is of interest. In the case of glass containers, the contents are the "commodity" while in the case of ceramics, it is usually the vessel itself that is the commodity so in either case marked pieces are giving comparable information.

Similar kinds of attributes were coded for ceramics. Particular attention was paid to decorative attributes that might allow the analysis of the economic status reflected by the assemblage as well as the distribution of functional and "activity-related" artifact classes. We hoped to be able to define patterning in these materials that would compare and contrast with domestic sites and other tavern sites.

Other classes of artifacts such as metal and architectural materials were also analyzed to retrieve information on dating, subsistence activities, and the spatial organization of the site. Bone and shell were analyzed to gain information on the diet



and meal composition offered to the hotel guests for comparison to other studies (Lyman 1977, Reitz and Scarry 1985). Species and element identification were completed to the degree possible, and other analyses were carried out consistent with the quality of the data base (Appendices 4 and 5).

After the basic attribute analysis and coding were completed, the data were examined for several synthetic variables. The contexts were grouped on a preliminary basis, based on contextual information gathered during the field work. For example, the extent of Feature 99 had not been initially apparent in the field, so all the materials recovered from different designations that were later assigned to that feature were combined. In that grouping, as well as others, the possibility of stratigraphic separation was considered, so the appropriate subdivisions were made. The first step in evaluating the contexts was to apply dating methods. The ceramics had been assigned to South's numbered types during the coding, so a "Mean Ceramic Date" was computed for each grouping, following the method recommended by South (1972:217)<sup>2</sup>. Various comments about the reliability of this method have been offered (i.e. D. South 1972), but its practical utility has been sufficiently demonstrated to justify its use. Median beginning and end dates were also computed (Salwen and Bridges 1977). Pipestem dates were also computed for those contexts for which there were sufficiently large samples (Binford 1972; South, ed., 1972:Part 2, Section 2)<sup>3</sup>. In addition to these computational procedures, all elements of the assemblages from each context were examined to identify other datable material, and to establish a *terminus post quem* (Noel Hume 1969:69) for each context. As much dating information as possible was assembled for each context, and a certain amount of caution was exercised in the interpretation of it since many of the contexts were midden horizons, and the possibility for contamination was present.

For the nineteenth century contexts, the attributes of glass containers were of particular interest for dating purposes and a variety of references, listed in the References Cited and Bibliography, were consulted. Individual ceramic marks, nails, and other pertinent temporal markers were combined with the information described above to yield dates for the individual context groupings. These were re-evaluated in light of the dating information, and a final set of groupings selected, to be used in the subsequent analysis.

Assemblage Pattern Analysis - The importance of pattern recognition and interpretation in creating meaningful results from historic archeological research is widely acknowledged and is most strongly articulated by Stanley South (1977). It is assumed that patterning in the archeological record reflects behavioral patterning generated by cultural forms and processes<sup>4</sup> and that the identification and interpretation of these archeological patterns will elucidate these forms and processes. South looked at the percentage distributions of certain functional artifact classes ("Kitchen", "Architectural", etc.) for some sites for which published data were available, and he defined a series of patterns based on similarities in the percentage distributions between similar kinds of sites (South 1977). The objective of the procedure was to define patterns on the basis of relatively well known or documented sites to define and clarify the relationships between past events and the archeological remains of them. This knowledge would both increase our

understanding of events in the past, and also provide comparative standards against which data from less well documented or undocumented sites could be compared to determine their function. Recent examples of this kind of analysis in the Middle Atlantic Region include work reported by Kalb (et al 1982), Coleman (et al 1983,1984,1985), and Thomas (1983).

For this study, a general comparison was made between the percentage distribution of South's functional groups in the various context groups at Stanton and his predicted percentage value ranges. Data was summarized for the site and comparison was also made to other sites, including contexts described by Klein and Garrow (1984) for downtown Wilmington, using the Robinson Coefficient of Agreement (Doran and Hodson 1975:139). This measure was also used to apply a comparison with data published by Rockman and Rothschild (1984) for four other tavern sites. Additional comparisons were made between the percentage distributions of various decorative ceramic types deemed to have economic significance, between this site and several others, to see if pattern variation based on functional and/or economic status could be detected. The instrument of comparison for this part of the analysis is the Tau statistic. More detailed descriptions of these analyses and their significance is given in the section of this report devoted to the artifact analysis.

In summary, various methods of analysis were applied to the results of the research in order to address the research questions given above. A number of limitations were experienced in the realization of the research goals of the project, however, and a brief account of these is appropriate here.

### Constraints

The main constraint in the conduct of the background research was the ambiguity surrounding the tenant/operators of the hotel after it passes into the hands of Peter Springer's heirs. It appears likely that the owners did not reside on the premises from fairly early in the nineteenth century, and the identification of who was operating the business is sketchy at best. This in turn, has placed limitations on the identification of appropriate tax and other documents keyed to the name of the operator of the business. In spite of this, additional information was developed, and this is described in the section devoted to background research.

Most of the major constraints on the field investigations were apparent after the completion of the testing program. The upper part of the lot had been so deeply disturbed by the demolition of the hotel structure and the construction of the gas station, that there was no hope for recovering intact archeological remains. Since the most interesting material was expected toward the rear of the lot, excavation work concentrated there. Work to the (grid) east of the grassy island where the test excavation was carried out was eliminated because access to the gas station via the paved driveway could not be blocked. The principal limitation of this was that the dimensions of the lower structure could not be completely determined. It is possible that some additional features associated with that structure were also inaccessible. There may also have been additional midden or features below the main lanes of Route 4, Eastbound, south of the area investigated, but such items, and any similar ones below the gas station tarmac are either already disturbed or will not suffer

significant additional disturbance as the result of the proposed construction. These resources will suffer mainly by being concealed.

The artifacts collected provide a large data base for the investigation of research questions related to artifact patterning of functional and economic significance. Because a majority of the contexts were either midden or secondary deposits (Feature 99) the glass and ceramics were highly fragmentary, and attributes of vessel function were often obscured. The research goal of examining the distribution of the geographic origin of items in the assemblage was also frustrated by this situation. Embossed glass was expected to be a primary source of geographic information and while many embossed fragments were recovered, relatively few were sufficiently intact to provide reliable information about geographic origin.

An unexpected benefit of the research was the location of a "pure" eighteenth century feature. Background research suggested the possibility that contexts this early were present on the lot, but none had been located during the testing, so the assemblage from Feature 99 was particularly welcome for comparison with other colonial period sites in the region. Therefore, in spite of the limitations described here, a large sample of significant and useful data was recovered.

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Notes: Research Design

<sup>1</sup>The pre-printed license application forms state the applicant wishes to operate a tavern "in his dwelling" or "where he now resides", though in many cases it is clear that this is not the owner. The important point here is that the building where the tavern is operated is also the residence of the proprietor and his family.

<sup>2</sup>The standard formula developed by South (1972, 1977) is used, the Chinese Porcelain Types 26 and 39 are not included in the calculation, and 1.1 years are subtracted from the value thus obtained.

<sup>3</sup>As is commonly acknowledged, the various formulas become unreliable shortly after the middle of the 18th century, and the results of the calculations are given here only for the earliest context, Feature 99.

<sup>4</sup>Of course, patterned "noise", created by post-depositional processes, may also be present (Schiffer 1977).

## **Background Research**

### **Physical Setting**

The village of Stanton is located at the base of the Fall Line, southwest of Wilmington, Delaware, between that city and the town of Newark. This location affected a number of aspects of Stanton's growth and development. Stanton is situated near the confluence of Red Clay and White Clay Creeks and the Christina River. The former tributaries served a number of mills which serviced the surrounding agricultural populations from the beginning of European settlement, and the Christina provided a transportation artery delivering their produce to nearby urban markets and abroad. The town was, therefore, in a location to serve as an economic focus for local agricultural production. To the southeast of Stanton lies the drainage of the Christina River which is quite marshy and wet, at least in part a product of progressive inundation by post-Pleistocene sea-level rise as well as siltations from upstream, deforestation, agriculture and other forms of land clearing. To the north and northwest, the Piedmont hills rise, and are strongly dissected by numerous creeks creating a locally rugged topography. Stanton lies on a relatively level strip of land above the marshes which contained only the major tributaries of the local drainages. As a result, Stanton became part of the corridor carrying road traffic from the urban centers of the northeast to and from Baltimore and the southern colonies during colonial times and to the national capital after the American Revolution. Because Stanton was situated favorably for both the local and the continental transportation network, it was in a favorable economic position until modern transportation technologies obviated its advantageous topographic position. In particular, first railroads and then automotive transport bypassed water routes and shortened travel time to large nearby markets, and road and rail construction technology allowed more direct routes for inter-regional travel.

### **General Historical Background**

The village of Stanton is located on a route that connected the major population centers of the northeast -- Boston, New York, and Philadelphia -- with those of the south -- Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond (Annapolis and Williamsburg during the Colonial Period) -- and thus it was a witness to the passage of major figures and events in the creation of the new nation. A major regional route, the Limestone Road (Route 7) from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, intersected with the inter-regional route and tied the village firmly into the local economic system as well. Penn's three lower counties on the Delaware were the site of settlement early in the Colonial Period by the Dutch (1630) and the Swedes (1638 -- Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs 1976: 5-6). The area was subject from the beginning to the general processes of development occurring throughout the seaboard colonies. These included expanding populations tied together and to the homeland by an increasingly complex web of commerce. The colonies were created by the mercantile policies of the European nations who sought not only to extract material resources from newly-discovered lands, but also to create captive markets for their own production (Bailyn 1977:126-27; Walton and Shepherd 1979:37). From the beginning commercial, capitalist motives guided the colonists at all levels of society (Mitchell 1978). Commercial ties to the mother country were built into the colonial system and

even the pre-industrial farmer was required to convert at least a small portion of his production into cash to pay taxes, quitrent, etc. (Bushman 1981:28).

Lemon emphasizes that prior to the growth of manufacturing industries, such processing activities as milling and ironmaking were dispersed in the countryside, and that, in southeastern Pennsylvania and northern Delaware, commerce was the principal activity in towns and service centers of all sizes (Lemon 1967:503). He further notes the importance of transport in the commercial system and that product storage and transshipment was often a factor in the development of some smaller central places (Lemon 1967:503). These activities and later, manufacturing, all contributed to the function of the village of Stanton, but until 1820 the production, processing, and transshipment of agricultural goods remained the principal economic base for the commercial system (Lemon 1967:502). We see the beginnings of this activity in 1679 when a partnership of farmers was formed to build a mill at the junction of White Clay Creek and Red Clay Creek (Scharf 1888:923). The 1802 *Traveler's Directory* describes Stanton as "a place of little note", but it also indicates the presence of several flour mills nearby (Moore and Jones 1802; quoted in Scharf 1888:422). The earliest mill undoubtedly served farmers in the immediate vicinity, but production of grain for trade, particularly for the West Indies increased rapidly (Bidwell and Falconer 1941:45), and farmers in southeastern Pennsylvania converted a large portion of their production into market trade (Lemon 1972:180-81). Part of the conversion process involved milling the harvested wheat or other grain into flour, and gristmills to perform this function were (prior to the introduction of steam-powered mills) located on streams, and further tended to be oriented toward the production market by virtue of their centrality in the producing area and by connection with the exterior market (Langhorne 1976).

The location of the village of Stanton enjoyed a peculiar advantage in this regard, in that it was near the junction of two streams with sufficient head to power mills (Red Clay Creek and White Clay Creek) and their common intersection with the Christina River, an important local transportation artery. Flour was transported by small craft (shallop) to Philadelphia for consolidation into overseas cargoes of sufficient size for trans-oceanic voyages. Dauer emphasizes the importance of this segmented transport system in providing the vast quantities of export produce to Philadelphia which was the major colonial port serving this trade (Dauer 1978). As Philadelphia grew into an urban manufacturing center in the first decades of the nineteenth century, it absorbed both population and food to feed them from its surrounding hinterland, and the coastal trade continued to be important (Lindstrom 1978:97). Stanton shared the milling/transshipping function with the adjacent Christina ports of Newport and Christiana Bridge, but enjoyed the advantage of being at the terminus of Limestone Road, an important connector with the Pennsylvania grain-producing areas in Lancaster County. This route to market was shorter than the trip to Philadelphia and, in addition, it was a "level road with easy grades; it had only one ford, and it was a public road on which no toll was collected, so many wagons carrying grain and other bulk goods took this road to Stanton . . ." (Ward 1968:114).

The construction of railroads as alternative transportation links, and the development of steam-powered milling equipment contributed to the decline of Stanton's function in the transshipment network by the end of the first quarter of the

nineteenth century (Weslager 1947:135), but maps and documents suggest the presence of industrial activities such as textile mills and residential structures in the village, so it apparently remained an economically viable community<sup>1</sup>, though perhaps at a more local level.

### **Community and Community Setting**

Before proceeding to a discussion of the Hotel Lot, a few remarks on the periodization of the historic context are in order. The dividing of history into periods characterized by some pre-dominant theme is a convenient device for clarifying events and is commonly practiced by both historians and prehistorians. General histories often emphasize either political evolution (e.g. Bailyn et al 1977) or economic and technological processes (e.g. Heilbroner 1977). Our interest in the interpretation of site function and status in economic terms leads us to favor the latter approach. Devine (1982) has provided a periodization for evaluating cultural resources in the city of Wilmington which divides the historic period into five phases:

"Settlement Phase", 1630 to 1730

"Merchant Milling Phase", 1730 to 1830

"Industrialization Phase", 1830 to 1880

"Urban Growth Phase", 1880 to 1930

"Metropolitan Dispersion Phase", 1930 to date (Devine 1982).

Heite (1984) provides a more detailed subdivision in her discussion of the historical background for the "Wilmington Boulevard" project (Klein and Garrow 1984). She provides two major periods with subdivisions:

1. The Mercantile Period, 1735-1790,

a) the Settlement period, 1735-1740

b) the Market Center period, 1740-1790

2. The Industrial Period, 1790-1890+

a) the Manufacturing period, 1790-1837

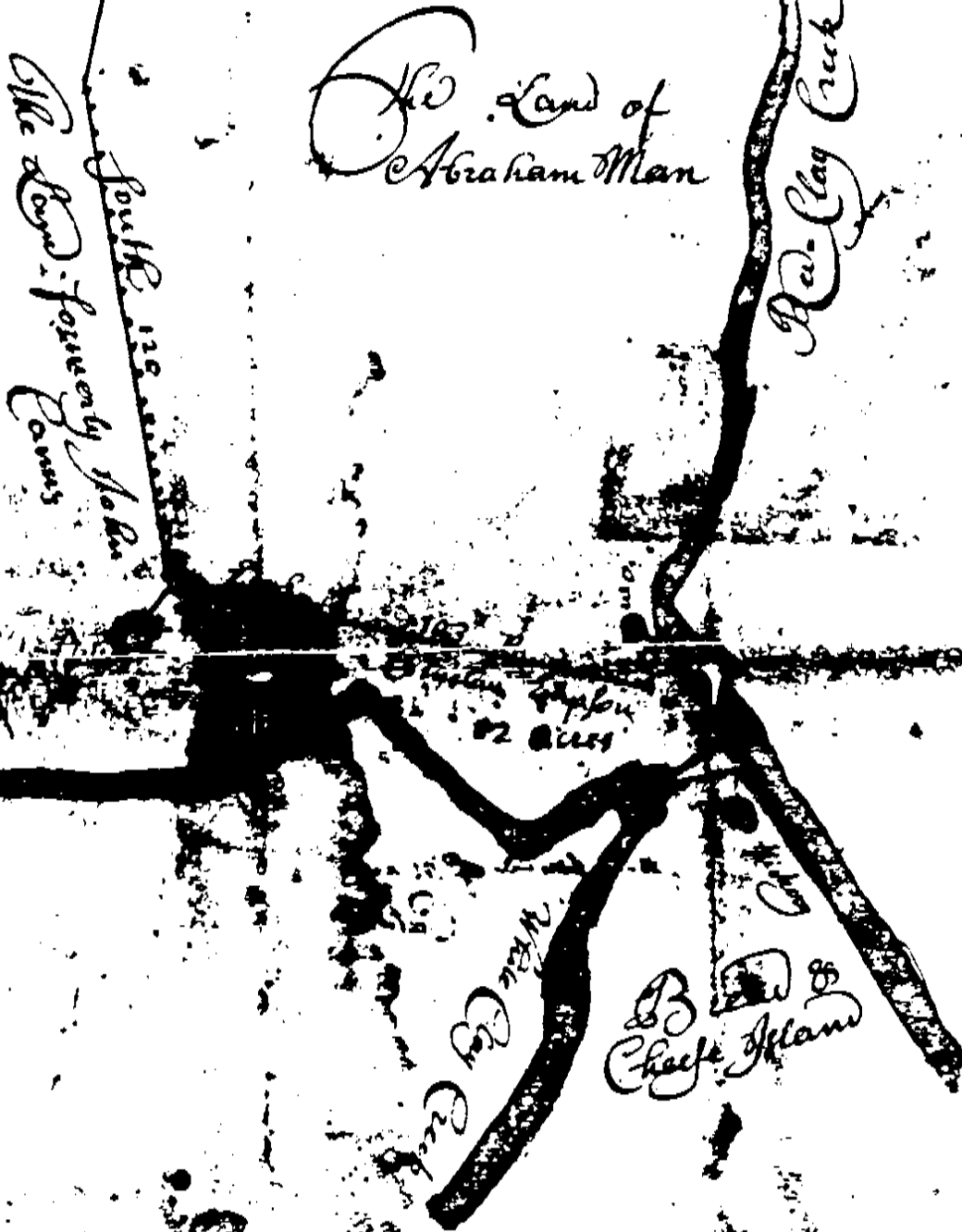
b) the Early Industrial period, 1837-1870

c) the Mature Industrial period, 1870-1890+ (Heite 1984).<sup>2</sup>

Either of these breakdowns might be applied to data from Stanton, but the influence of Merchant Milling was probably more important in the economy of the community of Stanton until around 1830, so the former model is probably more appropriate. This also reflects the "lag" in the expansion of industrial activity outward from the centers in Wilmington. Some discussion of the economic and historical context of the village of Stanton has been presented above. The mill near the junction of White Clay Creek and Red Clay Creek was mentioned. A survey dated 1708 in the map collection at the Delaware Historical Society shows the area north of Bread and Cheese Island, including the present location of Stanton, and does not

FIGURE 4

LAND OF ABRAHAM MAN, 1708  
FROM THE DELAWARE  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



The 10 of  
February 1708

indicate any development in that area (Figure 4). By 1772, when Stephen Stapler and Samuel Smith obtain a condemnation against the mill property, there was clearly a small settlement in that location (Scharf 1888:923-24).

Scharf provides the earliest reference to a community there, citing a 1768 Levy Court petition for the construction of a road from Newark to "Cuckoldstown" (Scharf 1888:922). The latter is the precursor of Stanton according to Scharf, and was the oldest community in Mill Creek Hundred (Scharf 1888:927). A map published in a translation of the diary of the aide-de-camp of the British General Howe shows the location of the intersection of the Limestone Road with the Newport Road where the label "Cuckoldstown" is attached along with the words "Rising Son" (Muenchhausen 1974:29)<sup>3</sup>. Colles' *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America*, 1789 shows a few structures at Stanton's location as well as a mill on his map of the road from Philadelphia to Annapolis, though no town name is indicated (Figure 5). The 1804 *Traveler's Directory* describes Stanton, on the route from Philadelphia to Baltimore, as "a place of little note" (Figure 6 -- Moore and Jones 1804; quoted in Scharf 1888:422). The economic ups and downs of the village have been mentioned previously, but its location at the intersection of Limestone Road and the Newport Road and its proximity to the mills seem to have insured that a certain amount of activity would take place there, and that two "hotels" would appear there on the Lake and Beers' 1860 "Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia and Wilmington" (Figure 7) and the 1868 "Beer's Atlas" map (Figure 8). The former map shows "J. Mitchell, Cotton Mill" southwest of the village and "Tatnall & Lee, Mercht Mill" at the end of Mill Lane, as does the latter, but the cotton mill has become a "Woolen Mill" on the "Beer's Atlas" map. Scharf indicates that the stone house identified as housing the "Wm Anthony" Hotel in 1868 was not functioning as such when he wrote (1888), but that a hotel was operating across the street from that location, and that the community supported three churches, a school house, three general stores and a millinery as well. He gives an estimate of the population at 400 people (Scharf 1888:927). The "Hopkins' Atlas" map of 1881 (Figure 9) does show the name "W. Anthony" attached to the structure at the hotel lot location, but no indication of the function is given.

The alignment of the principal road to the south was shifted approximately a mile to the north (to the "Old Capital Trail") sometime early in the twentieth century, and Stanton is presently being absorbed into the general urban sprawl surrounding the City of Wilmington. Improvements to the local highway net in response to the "suburbanization" of New Castle County have created a certain amount of disturbance in the area, which generated the need for the study reported here.

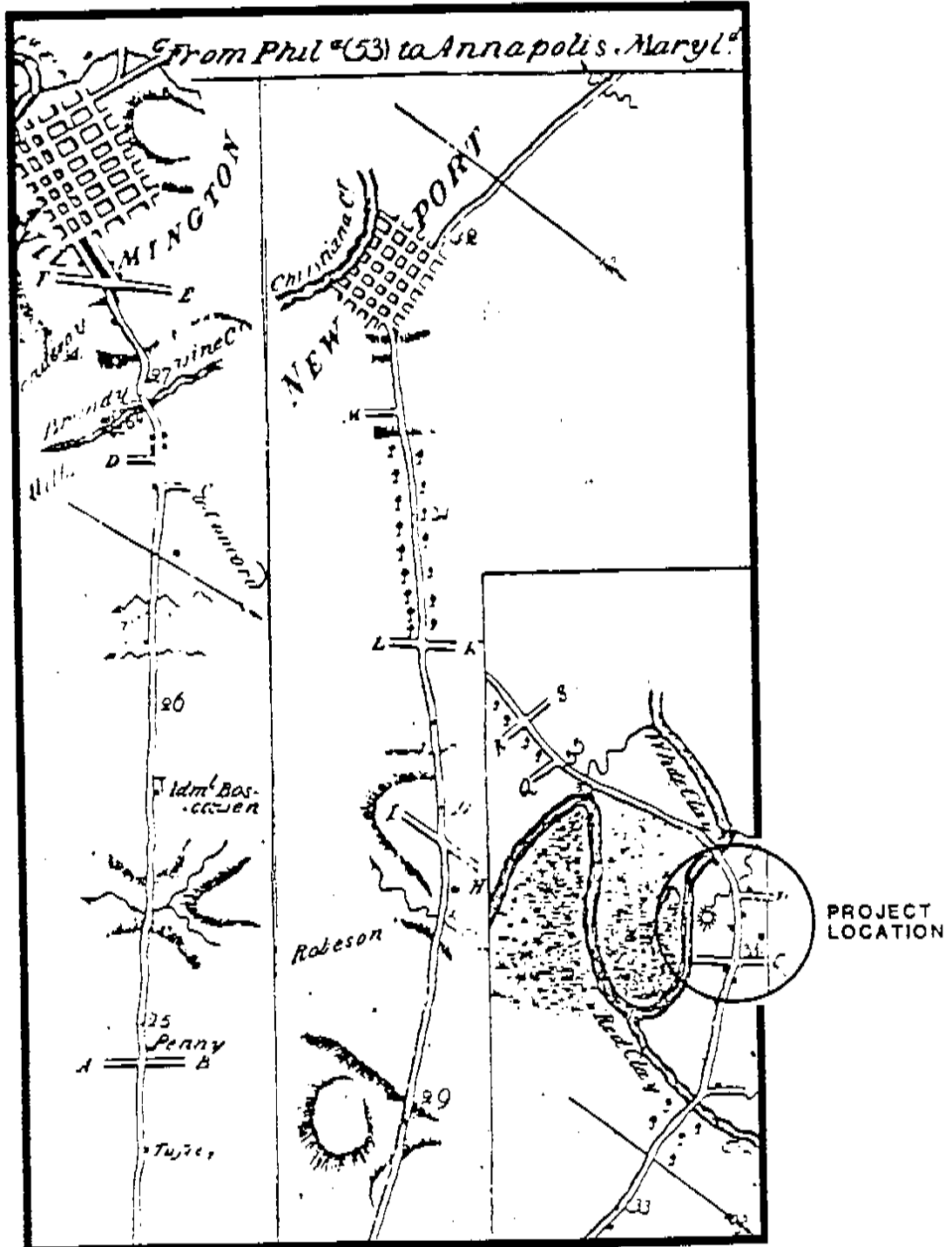
### The Site

The location of the village at a milling and transshipment center as well as at the intersection of a major regional route with a major inter-regional route suggests that it was the ideal location for a tavern. Indeed; a petition by citizens of Mill Creek Hundred to the May Term of the 1794 Session of the Court of Common Pleas provides the following account:



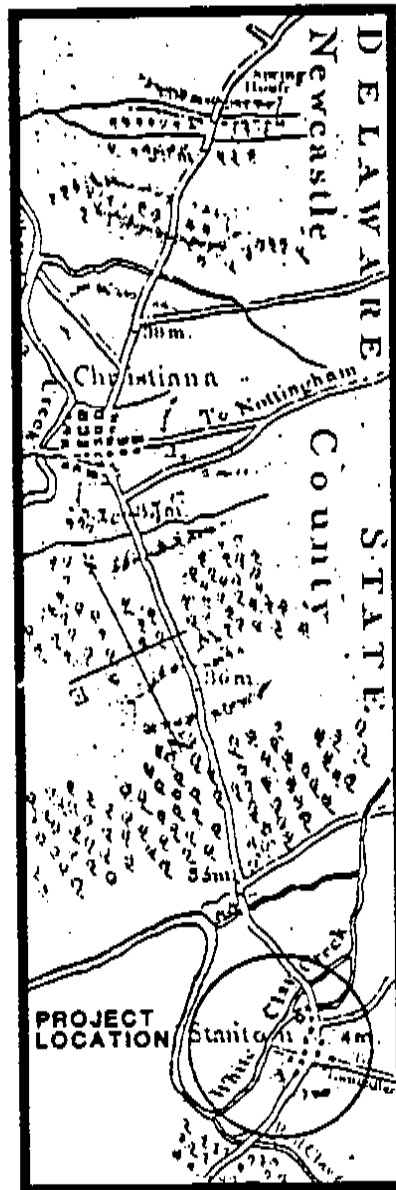
# FIGURE 5

## WILMINGTON TO IRON HILL A SURVEY OF THE ROADS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1789

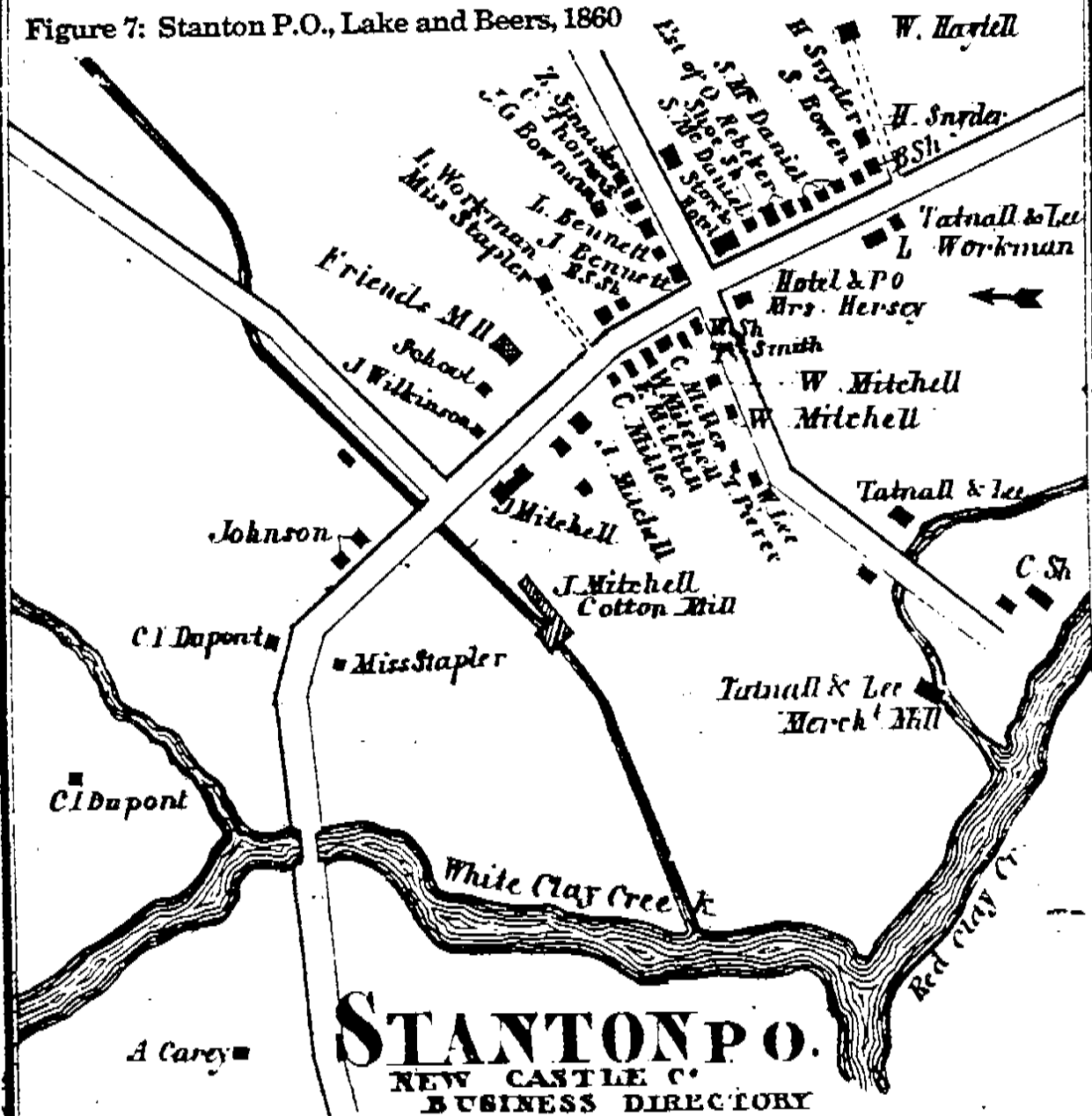


## FIGURE 6

### NEWPORT TO ELK TOWN THE TRAVELER'S DIRECTORY, 1804



**Figure 7: Stanton P.O., Lake and Beers, 1860**



Springer M Daniel  
Levi Workman  
Wm Marshall  
Rob<sup>t</sup> J. Howard  
Henry Snyder  
B W Dickey  
E A Wingate  
W Mitchell  
Ed. Mitchell

Prop<sup>t</sup> of Stanton Hotel  
Part M & Prop<sup>t</sup> of Fountain Hotel  
Pastor of St. James Church  
Shoe Maker  
Black Smith  
Cooper  
Wheel Wright  
Cotton Spinner  
do

Figure 8: Stanton, Beers Atlas, 1868



### Stanton Business Directory.

George E. Wollaston...Proprietor of Stanton Hotel, Postmaster  
and Dealer in General Merchandise.  
Benj. W. Diokey...Dealer in General Merchandise.  
Jas. H. Taylor...Manufacturer of Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres,  
Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Flannels and all kinds of Wolle  
Goods.  
Alex. Elliott...Carriage Manufacturer.  
R. Satterthwait...Farmer.  
Jas. Barton...Miller.

[illegible]

25

That the Dwelling house in Stanton heretofore Commonly Known and Distinguished by the Name of the Riseing Son Tavern For Many Years Now passed hath been occupyed and used as and for a publick Tavern or Inn, until in the last Spring Season, When Peter Springer [the present possessor thereof] did Enter into the possession of the same, and Whereas the afforesaid house is verry Conveniently Situate for the Entertainment of Travellers in General, and particularly such as May be travelling from Christiana Bridge Etc., towards the Northwaward, as Lancaster Etc., as they have not any place of publick Entertainment on said Rout, within less then seven or Eight Miles distance. Which often happens to be of disagreeable Consequences to Individuals. And Whereas the afforesaid Peter Springer hath been and Now is, Acquainted with us [the said subscribers] and we also hath been acquainted with him; the said Springer; For or during a Number of Years Now last passed And at this time are of the opinion that he is a proper and fit person for to Keep such a house of Entertainment as above mentioned - - - - -

This license petition is unusual in the amount of detail and discourse that it offers concerning the petitioner and the circumstances of the tavern. The majority of these petitions are of abbreviated form and provide only the petitioner's name, a form statement concerning his good character, and location information no more specific than the Hundred. For this reason, no previous license action that could be confidently associated with the Stanton site could be identified in the original court documents, but this is clearly the "Rising Son" tavern shown on the map published with Muenchhausen's diary, mentioned previously, and also the Jacob Broom map of New Castle County from 1777<sup>4</sup>. The property research (Table 1) clearly identifies Peter Springer as the owner of the Hotel Lot at the date of the license application. He had obtained it as a tract of 4 acres, 73 perches, in 1793 from James Stroud, "Merchant Miller" of Stanton. Springer is described as a "Saddler" of the same place (S2:245)<sup>5</sup>, and he paid £250 "currant specie" for the property. The deed provides an account of the previous history of the property beginning with a transfer in 1722 of the property from James Waters, Weaver, to John Jordan. This tract is 13 1/2 acres. In 1725 Jordan sells the same tract to John Burgess. The latter is described as a Lieutenant in Captain Robert Hill's "Independent Company in the Island of Jamaica". In 1742, according to the recitation in S2:245, Burgess assigns a power of attorney to his wife, Love Burgess, who sells the 13 1/2 acre tract to Archibald Anderson. Anderson apparently obtained a mortgage from the trustees of the Loan Office for the County of New Castle to pay for the land. An advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette, September 14, 1752, No. 1238 describes the following property to be sold by the New Castle County Sheriff at auction:

... the late dwelling-house of Archibald Anderson, situate in Mill-Creek hundred, on the publick road, between Newport and Christiana-Bridge, and at a place where several roads meet coming from the country, to Whiteclay Creek landing, being a very noted tavern with good buildings, stalbes, etc., thirteen acres and a half of land, with about 170 apple trees growing, and several English cherry trees planted . . . . N.B. There is also a good new kitchen and

overn, and a good draw-well and also a large cooper's shop, with a good boarded floor, and a good brick chimney.<sup>6</sup>

The results of this sale have not been discovered, but after the Revolution, the obligations to the loan office were taken over by the State of Delaware, and the new trustee, John Stockton, discovered that the loan had never been paid off, although the property had changed hands "sundry times to different persons" (S2:245). The last persons to have "right of redemption" on the mortgage were the heirs of Alexander Montgomery, Senior. To reclaim the obligation, the trustee (Stockton) sold the 13 1/2 acre tract to James Stroud in 1791. In 1792 Stroud had purchased a small tract (R2:279) adjacent to the northwest corner of the 13 1/2 acre tract, and included it with that tract in the sale to Springer recorded in S2:245 (Figures 10 and 11). Stroud got this small parcel from Stephen Stapler, "Yeoman" for £10, and the deed for the transfer mentions that the adjacent 13 1/2 acre tract was obtained by Stroud from Alexander Montgomery, so it may be that when Stroud purchased the larger tract from the Loan Office Trustee (Stockton) he was confirming title to property he had previously obtained from Alexander Montgomery's heirs, who lacked clear title. Unfortunately, no transaction between Montgomery's heirs and Stroud could be located in the deed records. Alexander Montgomery's heirs are identified in the deed from Stockton, the Loan Office Trustee, to James Stroud (L2:303), and they include his eldest son, William, as well as children Ann, Margaret, Elizabeth, Alexander, Mary and Hugh. This same deed references a mortgage made by Margaret's husband, Henry Kitchen<sup>7</sup>, which reapportions the interests of these children in Alexander Montgomery, Sr.'s property, but no transaction between these heirs and Stroud is indicated.

TABLE 1

Riseing Son Tavern Ownership History

<u>Date</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
[1722]				[James Waters	John Jordan]
[1725]	[Deed]	[G1:	549]	[John Jordan	John Burgess]
[1742]				[Love Burgess	Archibald Anderson]
[1746]				[Archibald Anderson, mortgage, to	Trustees, Loan Office of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex Counties]

[The previous transactions are described in S2:245, and, with the exception of G1:549, could not be documented in the New Castle County property records in the Delaware Hall of Records]

[TABLE 1, CONTINUED]

<u>Date</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
8/6/1791	Deed	L2:	303	John Stockton, trustee of the Loan Office of the County of New Castle,	James Stroud
13 1/2 acres for £380, describes the heirs of Alexander Montgomery and the original mortgage by Archibald Anderson in 1746 - this is the tract from which the first (and largest) tract transferred to Peter Springer in S2:245 is taken.					
5/1/1792	Deed	R2:	279	Stephen Stapler	James Stroud
£10, this is the small parcel at the northwest corner of the previous property which is also transferred by Stroud to Springer in S2:245 (Figure 11).					
4/15/1793	Deed	S2:	245	James Stroud	Peter Springer
4 acres, 73 perches, for £250, the two previous properties (Figure 10)					
1806	[Probate]			[Peter Springer, dec'd] Hannah B. Springer (Hershey), [Joseph Springer, her brother]	
11/22/1830	Will	S1:	393	Joseph Springer: Wife, Mary Ann, Life Estate; after her death or remarriage, life estate to Hannah B. [Springer] Hersey; after her death, sell property divide among her (Hannah's) children. Probated 1/27/1831.	
5/3/1884	Power of Attorney	A13:	81	Peter Springer's heirs to Soloman Hersey	
4/23/1888	Deed	F14:	479	Soloman Hersey, et al. John H. Narvel	
\$2000 for approximately 3/4 of the present block. Specific mention of Stone House, barn and other buildings.					
[Tenure by Harry Boulden and Dr. Carroll documented by Ward (1968) but not identified in deed records]					
Various inheritances from Narvel to Eastburn.					
12/26/1971	Deed	U85:916		William Eastburn	Humble Oil and Refining Co. of Delaware

-----end of Table 1-----

On the same date in 1792 that Stroud purchases the small tract at the northwest corner of the hotel lot from Stephen Stapler, he also sells Stapler a tract in what may be, in effect, a kind of exchange. The land that goes to Stapler may be part of the tract that Stroud obtains from the loan office trustee, and the road to Byrne's



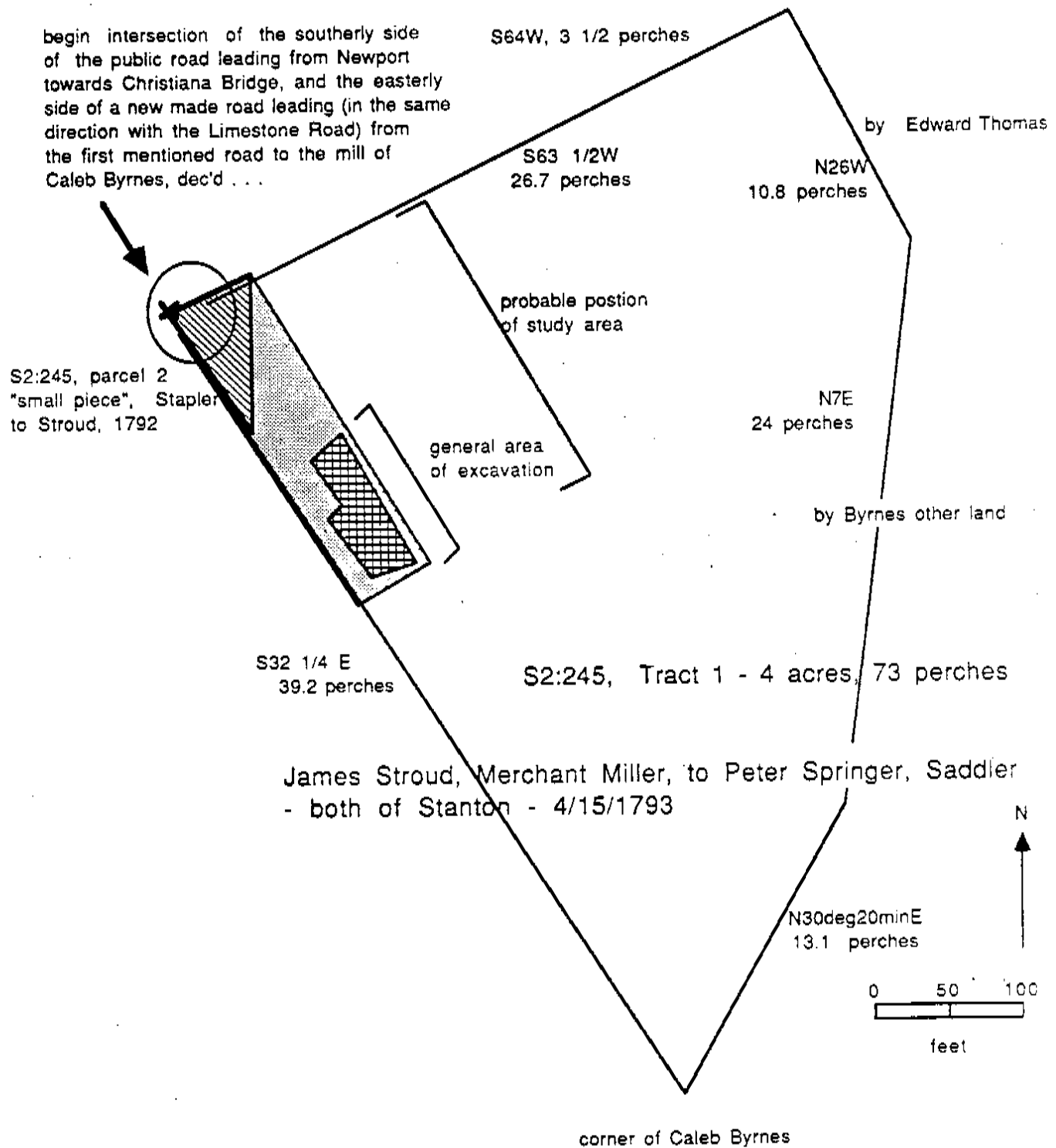
Mill lies on its northeastern boundary, so it is on the opposite side of the road from the Tavern lot. The northern boundary of the tract is indicated as land "formerly Guthrie's, now Stapler's" so it is probably further south, perhaps south of the Miller Lot discussed in the previous report (Thompson 1984a). The fact that Stroud holds the lot for less than two years before selling it to Springer suggests that his interest in the property may have been mainly speculative, and secondary to his activities as a "Merchant Miller".

Little could be found in the documents pertaining to the earlier history of the hotel lot, as recited in S2:245. A deed for 10 acres from Archibald Anderson to Alexander Montgomery in 1748 (Q1:85) was found, but the property is described as being on the east side of Mill Creek, which would put it some distance to the west of the study area. A deed from John Jordain, Blacksmith, to John Burgess, merchant, in 1725 (G1:549) was found and this is more likely to be associated with the hotel lot. The tract is 13 1/2 acres, although the plotted meets and bounds produce a somewhat differently shaped property than that indicated in S2:245, and the southwestern boundary is described as the "King's Road". If such a road corresponds directly to what later becomes the Newport Turnpike, then this tract is north of the study area. It seems possible, however, that reference is made to an earlier road that runs closer to the course of Red Clay Creek, and that is no longer in use at the end of the century. In any event, this deed seems to be the source of the transfer from James Waters to John Jordain mentioned in S2:245, since it is mentioned here. The deed from Waters to Jordain could not be located, however, and so the earliest clearly identified owner of the property is Archibald Anderson who loses it by defaulting on his loan. How the property comes into the possession of Alexander Montgomery is not clear, nor is it clear why the sheriff's sale failed to clear the mortgage and provide clear title to subsequent purchasers. The name Alexander Montgomery appears in at least three other transactions that are not directly related to the hotel lot. In one (Q1:262; 1749) the occupation "Miller" is indicated, in another (S1:174; 1752) the occupation "Mason" is indicated, and in the third a "Scrivener" of the town of New Castle is mentioned. It is not clear which, if any, of these men are associated with the hotel lot, but one of the first two (which may in fact be one person) seems more likely.

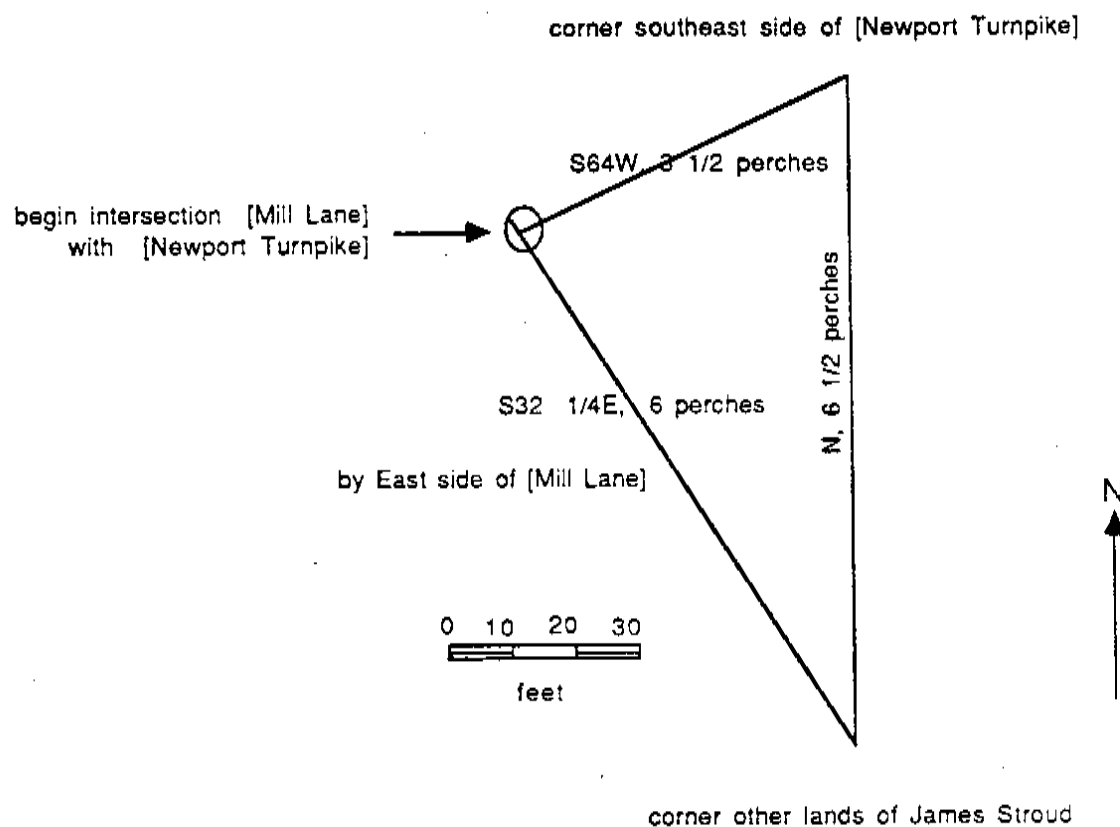
The sale advertisement documents the operation of a tavern on the property at least by 1752, so it is clear that one did in fact operate on the property before Peter Springer's tenure. Relatively speaking, a wealth of information about Springer is available. After his first petition (quoted above) in 1794, his name appears for continuation of his license at his "present residence" or "dwelling" in 1796, 1797, and 1798. In that latest year the fees are listed, and his is \$8.00 while the other taverns in Mill Creek Hundred are assessed \$12.00. The significance of this discrepancy is not clear. In 1799 a petition from one Alexander Forrest indicates that he "hath lately rented the well-known Inn kept by Peter Springer". The arrangement was not long-lived, however, since in 1800 the petitioners list for the county (for continuation of tavern licenses) includes the notation "Peter Springer, Stanton, in place of Alex'd Forrest, 1/2 y." By 1802 the petitions appear on pre-printed forms which include the indication that the petitioner wants to operate "at his dwelling", although the rental, indicated above suggests the possibility that Springer may not in fact have been in residence.

**Figure 10: Tavern Lot Boundaries, 1793**

**Plotted Metes & Bounds, S2:245**



**Figure 11: Tavern Lot Boundaries, 1792**



S2:245, Tract 2

James Stroud, Merchant Miller, to Peter Springer, Saddler

- both of Stanton - 4/15/1793 - 10.4 perches

R2:279

Stephen Stapler, Yeoman, to James Stroud, Merchant

- both of Stanton - 5/1/1792

In the county tax assessment work book for Mill Creek Hundred, 1803-1804, Peter Springer's name appears with the indication that he is liable for taxes on 4 acres with a log house and stone barn, valued at \$600, and that he owns livestock worth \$79. Data on tax evaluations have been prepared for White Clay Creek Hundred for a study of the William Hawthorne Site, although no comparable compilation is available for Mill Creek Hundred. For the 1803-1804 assessment a total valuation of \$679 would fall into "Category 3" (Coleman et al 1984:215), only slightly above the median for White Clay Creek Hundred. By early in 1805 he has died, since the probate records include an inventory of the personal property in his estate, prepared by Jacob Robinson and James Stroud, and dated March 21, 1805 (see Appendix VI). Again, no comprehensive study of Mill Creek Hundred inventories is available, but William Hawthorne's probate inventory from 1815 is reproduced in the study for that site (Coleman et al 1984:229) and, even in the absence of statistical data for comparison, a few cautious comparisons can be made. The Hawthorne occupation represents a relatively prosperous farmer who lived less than two miles from Stanton, and it is reasonable to expect certain contrasts between the material assemblage of such an individual and that belonging to an innkeeper. For example the Springer inventory shows 9 table cloths, 20 "towells and napkins", 10 pair of sheets and 50 "suit curtains", while comparable linens from Hawthorne include a couple of coverlets and 1 "pair" blankets. Springer possessed 19 chairs while Hawthorne showed only 5. Hawthorne's list showed half a dozen teaspoons and Springer's 25 "knives and forks". The items selected for comparison were specifically chosen as items that might be more numerous at a tavern than at a strictly domestic occupation, and, in the absence of a detailed statistical analysis of all or a significant sample of inventories from Mill Creek Hundred, the differences must be regarded as suggestive only.<sup>8</sup>

Hannah Springer was the "Administratrix" of Peter Springer's estate, and although no concrete evidence could be found (in Birth and Death indexes, for example) it appears very likely that she was Peter Springer's daughter, brother to Joseph Springer, and later, the wife of Solomon Hersey. Her account record of the estate provides some information relevant to the history of the site. In addition to several payments to carpenters for work on the "new house" the following statement precedes several payments for bricks, painting, laths, hinges, hair & lime, etc.:

This accountant represents to the Register that herIntestate at the time of his death had made considrable progress in the creation of a large Stone house at the Village of Stanton, that at his death much of the materials were in hand for the completion of thebuilding, that the workmen were engaged & proceeding with the work, and that for the benefit of the estate she continued the building untill so far finished as to befit to be inhabited, for all which expence she craves to be allowed, as follows Viz - -

The account is "adjusted, allowed and passed the 27th Day of May, A.D. 1806 by Nehimiah Tilton. The stone house referred to is obviously the "Springer House" documented by Eberlein and Hubbard (1962). They describe it as a "two-storey-and-attic dwelling of five-bay width and two room depth . . . built of the native dark grey stone, locally described as 'Brandwine Granite' . . ." (Plate 4). They describe the

Plate 4: "Old Stone Hotel"



style as "Quaker Georgian" because of its plain style and reiterate the advantageous location of the village for the location of Peter Springer's tavern. They assign a building date of "after the middle of the eighteenth century", which is certainly consistent with the documentary evidence that it was completed around 1806. It is apparent that the new building was designed to replace or augment the facilities represented by the "log dwelling" referred to in the earlier tax assessment, which presumably was the previous site of the tavern. The stone barn that appears in the assessment was presumably still in use, and may well have stood on one of the two foundations discovered during the excavations.

As indicated previously, the tavern licenses are generally quite cryptic (with occasional exceptions such as the one quoted above) and little specific documentation for the operation of the tavern following Peter Springer's death could be located. Scharf gives the following listing of subsequent proprietors, without offering any particular source for his information: Joseph Springer, William Simpson, David Johnson, Thomas Beatty, Thomas Pierce, Levi Workman and William Anthony (this information may have been "common knowledge" to local informants in 1888 -- Scharf 1888:930). The last name appears on the Beers Atlas Map, 1868, while the Lake and Beers map of 1860 shows the notation "Hotel & P.O., Mrs. Hersey" attached to the structure on the southeast corner of the intersection of Limestone Road and the Newport Road (this appears on an inset titled "Stanton P.O." -- see Figure 7). Across the Newport road is a structure bearing the notation "Store & Hotel" next to the notation "S. McDaniel". That building is clearly Scharf's "present hotel" (1888) in Stanton, since he lists Springer McDaniel as one of the previous (to 1888) proprietors, and the "Business Directory" appended to the bottom of the Stanton inset on the Lake and Beers map lists "Springer McDaniel - Propt. of Stanton Hotel". Immediately below this appears "Levi Workman" - Post M. & Prpt of Fountain Hotel", suggesting that he operated at Mrs. Hersey's "Hotel and P.O.", formerly Peter Springer's "Riseing Son Tavern". There seems to be no reason to doubt that Mrs. Hersey is Hannah B. Hersey, mentioned as the ultimate heir in Joseph Springer's will (New Castle County Wills, S1:393). The latter document is clearly cited in the chain of title for the hotel lot (in F14:479, Table 1) and the New Castle County Marriage Records (Volume 82, page 152) show that a Hannah B. Springer married Solomon Hersey in 1816. Joseph Springer, her brother (so stated in his will) was the direct heir -- probably the son -- of Peter Springer, though this last relationship is not specifically documented.

On the strength of the will and Scharf's assertion that he was a proprietor, we assume that Joseph Springer operated the tavern after Peter Springer's death. In the tax Assessment Book of 1816-1817 a listing for Peter Springer's estate is given which includes 3 acres of land improved with a stone house, barn and stable, in Stanton, occupied as a Tavern. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it seems likely that Joseph Springer maintained his interest in the business, even if he was not operating it or residing there. The inventory of Joseph Springers estate (2/5/1831, New Castle County probate records, Appendix), by contrast to Peter Springer's, does not contain unusually large quantities of linens or utensils that might be associated with the operation of a tavern, so it is possible that he was leasing the property to someone else. In the tax assessment workbook for Mill Creek Hundred, 1852-53 a listing for Joseph Springer's estate was found which describes five acres<sup>9</sup>, a stone

Plate 5: Demolition of the "Old Stone Hotel"



tavern house and barn valued at \$1000. If he had had other property in Mill Creek Hundred -- for example, another residence -- it had been disposed of by this time.

Only census records were identified for the other names listed by Scharf as proprietors of the old stone hotel. A William Simpson is listed in the census worksheet for White Clay Creek Hundred in 1810 and one (the same?) for Mill Creek Hundred in 1820. Neither the 1830 nor the 1840 censuses contained references to any of the named proprietors. The 1850 census has a listing for Thomas H. Pierce, 44, at dwelling 231, showing him as an Innkeeper. Since the census for rural and unincorporated areas (including the village of Stanton) was recorded by "order of visitation" rather than by location, it is not possible to ascertain whether or not Thomas Pierce resided in Stanton, but this is a name that Scharf lists as a proprietor of the Stanton Hotel. Several other "Innkeepers" are listed in Mill Creek Hundred in the 1850 census, including Springer McDaniel, 52, (listed as a "Hotel Keeper") who Scharf identifies as a former proprietor of the hotel across the street from the Old Stone Hotel (Scharf 1888:930). Levi Workman is listed as an "Innkeeper tenant" in the 1860 census and this would be consistent with the notations on the Lake and Beers map mentioned above, and with Scharf's inclusion of him as a former proprietor of the hotel. Another entry in the census list that year includes a "farm tenant", William Anthony, residing with a William Sanders in Mill Creek Hundred. By 1870, William Anthony (the correct age and same birthplace, Maryland, as the 1860 listing of the same name) is listed as a "Hotel Keeper" with \$4000 worth of real estate, which must not have included the hotel lot, since that was still in the possession of the "heirs of Joseph Springer". John Narvel, who purchases the lot from Solomon Hersey in 1888 (F14:479) is shown in 1870 as a stone mason.

By the time that Scharf writes in 1888 the building is no longer functioning as a hotel, but some information about subsequent activities at the lot is gleaned from "Inns and Taverns in Delaware 1800-1850" (Ward 1968). She interviewed Harry Boulden, who sold the property to Dr. Carroll<sup>10</sup> and remembers that the building had been used as a grocery store and post office, and a cigar factory (Ward 1968:131). Another of Ward's informants, Mrs. Erma Pennington, who owned the Mermaid Tavern further north on Limestone Road, remembers wagon loads of tobacco passing down the road to Stanton from Pennsylvania. She was 97 when interviewed by Ward, and if her memories date from when she was young they would be from about the turn of the century. Boulden also reported that when he remodeled the basement of the "old stone inn and stage coach stop", he found "Revolutionary war buttons and coins, as well as many Indian artifacts" (Ward 1968:131). In recent years, until it was demolished for the construction of the gas station (Plate 5), it apparently served principally as a residence.

In summary, the site was occupied as a tavern and inn, a grocery store, a cigar factory, and probably a residence simultaneously with those functions, beginning at some point prior to the sheriff's sale advertised in 1752. Its location at an important intersection undoubtedly contributed to its function as a "place of public entertainment" and it may have been occupied for residential or other purposes earlier in the eighteenth century, though specific documentation is lacking. It seems to have functioned more or less continuously as a tavern and hotel at least until 1870, when the census shows William Anthony as a hotel keeper. Scharf



indicates that it had ceased to function as a hotel by 1888, but Ward's informants suggest other "public" functions later in the nineteenth and, possibly, into the twentieth century. The degree to which the archeological remains reflect the functional history of the site, as provided by the documents, will be explored in the remainder of this report.

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#### Notes: Background Research

<sup>1</sup>Weslager describes the consequences of the construction of the New Castle and Franchtown Railroad (1833) and the completion of the canal connecting the Delaware with the Chesapeake Bay: "Already the once thriving upstream villages -- Newport, Stanton, and Christiana -- were developing a pallor from being neglected by the shippers" (Weslager 1947:135). Later he notes that Stanton did serve as a service center for mills on Red Clay and Mill Creeks (Weslager 1947:1814).

<sup>2</sup>As will be noted again below, the context divisions used in the analysis of the Wilmington Boulevard materials seem to be confined to "Pre-Industrial" and "Industrial" period divisions, with a "transition" between them occurring in the period 1840/1850 specified in the discussion of the research design, but not used in the analysis (Klein and Garrow 1984).

<sup>3</sup>I am indebted to Wade Catts of the Research Center for Archaeology at the University of Delaware, Newark, for bringing this item to my attention. The map illustration on page 29 is the section of an undated and untitled map, described as "Part of the modern counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster in Pennsylvania; NewCastle in Delaware; and Cecil in Maryland" in the *Guide to the manuscript Maps in the William L. Clements Library* by Christian Brun, Ann Arbor, 1959. It is listed in that catalogue as map #556, and is believed to be a map of the British Route from Elk Ferry to Philadelphia during the American Revolution.

<sup>4</sup>Catts also supplied this reference. A copy of this map is held at the Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington.

<sup>5</sup>This, and following references of this form, give the book, or docket ("S2"), and the page number ("245") of the deed records of New Castle County. These have been copied on microfilm and are available at the Delaware State Hall of Records in Dover.

<sup>6</sup>Wade Catts generously supplied this item from his compilation of advertisements in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* which pertain to New Castle County.

<sup>7</sup>Petitions to the Clerk of the Peace, New Castle County (Record Group #2525, Delaware Hall of Records), include petitions for renewal of a tavern license by a Henry Kitchen in 1784, and petitions for renewal by the same name in 1787, 1788, and 1789 - no location specified. Although the possibility that this license might represent a tavern at the "Rising Son Tavern" location was considered, a petition by a John Darrah, in 1790, to take over the operation of a tavern at Cantwell's Bridge "NOW occupied as a public House by Henry Kitchen . . ." suggests that Kitchen's business was in that location rather than in Stanton.

<sup>8</sup>A detailed statistical evaluation of inventories for the early Federal period comparable to the one completed by Michel for the early eighteenth century for southeastern Pennsylvania (Michel 1981) would be valuable to both historians and archeologists.

<sup>9</sup>The discrepancies in the acreage described for the property between the various documents -- 4 1/2 acres in the deed S2:245, 4, 3, and 5 acres in the tax documents -- are not regarded as significant in the absence of evidence that the amount of property had actually changed.

<sup>10</sup>Ownership by Boulden and Carroll did not appear in the chain of title for the hotel lot developed in this research, but Carroll's tenure is well-remembered by local informants, and is documented by the records of the Artesian Water Company. It may be that our chain followed the southern half of the lot, which was separate for at least part of the twentieth century. Their tenure dates after the effective occupation range for any of the archeological contexts investigated.

## Excavations

### Previous Work

Significant archeological remains were discovered at the Hotel Lot during the survey and testing program completed in 1983 (Thompson 1984). The research for that project revealed that the northern part of the lot had been severely disturbed, first by the demolition of the stone house (Plate 5), and then by the installation of gasoline storage tanks when the filling station was built. In addition, the project right-of-way cut across the corner of the block at an angle (see Figure 12) leaving the majority of the project area on the southern half of the block. Since there was no hope of retrieving undisturbed contexts on the northern half of the block, test units were placed closer to the eastbound lanes of Route 4. A test square near North 500 East 365<sup>1</sup> (Figure 13) revealed a segment of stone foundation and subsequent test units were placed to (partially) reveal it. These tests revealed that while there was little undisturbed soil above the subsoil on the eastern third of the grassy island which separated the gas station tarmac from the northbound lanes of Route 7, the old surface sloped rather sharply toward the west from the western side of the stone foundation, and that the present surface was built up on layers of fill that increased in thickness toward the west. An additional test trench was placed along the North 470 grid line, between East 365 and East 385. In this area there was two and a half feet of fill across the lot, revealing that the old ground surface had also sloped rather more sharply than the present grade south of the stone foundation. A large quantity of stone rubble was included among the fill and what appeared to be an another intact stone foundation. The loose rubble was presumed to be the remains of the stone dwelling which had been bulldozed off of the northern half of the lot. The foundation features and the fact there appeared to be undisturbed soils adjacent to them suggested that the remains at this site were significant.

### Data Recovery

The excavation strategy for the data recovery project included the hand excavation of the area around the upper foundation, where there was little or only a small amount of fill overburden, and the use of excavation machinery<sup>2</sup> to remove the heavier fill deposits on the southern portion of the lot. The objective was to identify and sample the undisturbed contexts that originated on the lot, and to discard or ignore contexts that were fills that may have originated elsewhere. A machine trench along the southern end of the grassy island revealed a complex series of fills overlying a probable sewer(?) pipe trench in the southwest corner and subsoil at a depth of two and a half feet further east (see Figure 14). No undisturbed surfaces were observed in this unit. Next, a machine trench was placed, connecting the first, north-and-south on the west side of the West 365 grid line (Figure 13). Between about North 449 and North 455 a line of apparently in-situ concrete blocks was observed in the east profile of this trench (Figure 15). These features correspond to the northern edge of the "Pearl Jenkins" house, which was removed when the eastbound lanes of Route 4 were constructed after 1966. At about North 462 a concentration of large rocks, rubble, and mortar were observed which represent the remains of a large stone foundation wall. This wall turns toward the north and runs along the western

Figure 12: Site Plan  
Rising Son Tavern: Site Plan

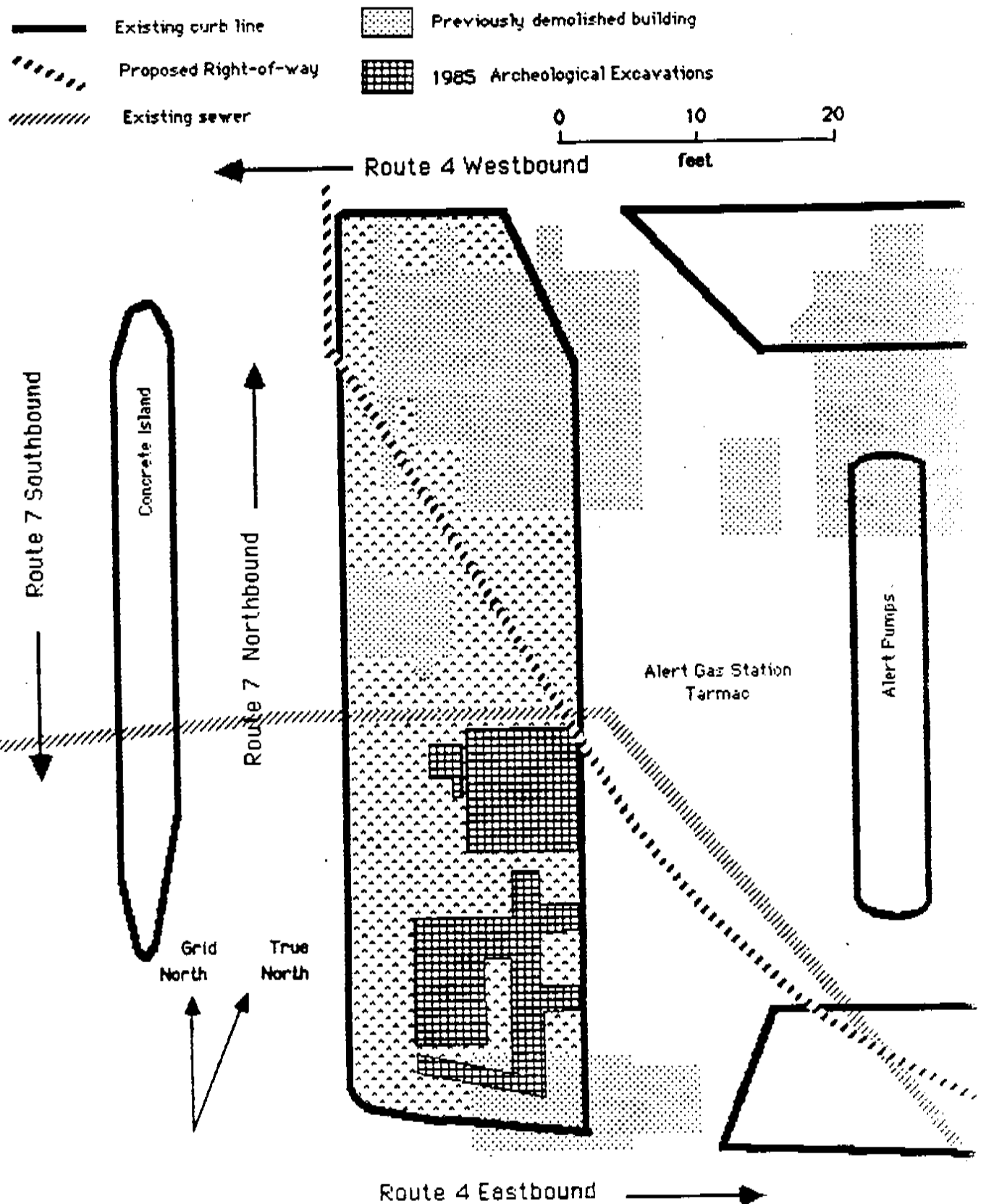


Figure 13: Excavation Plan

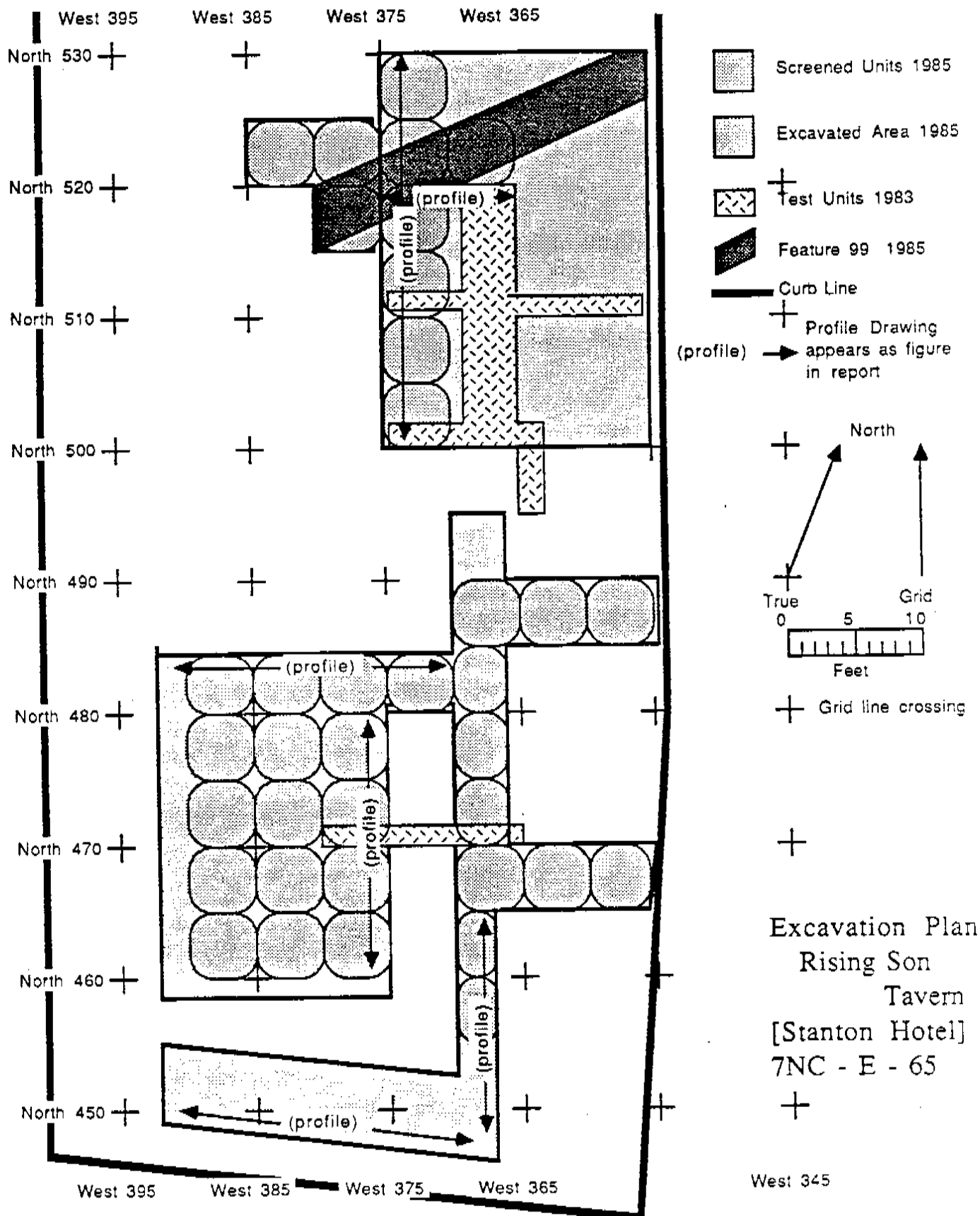
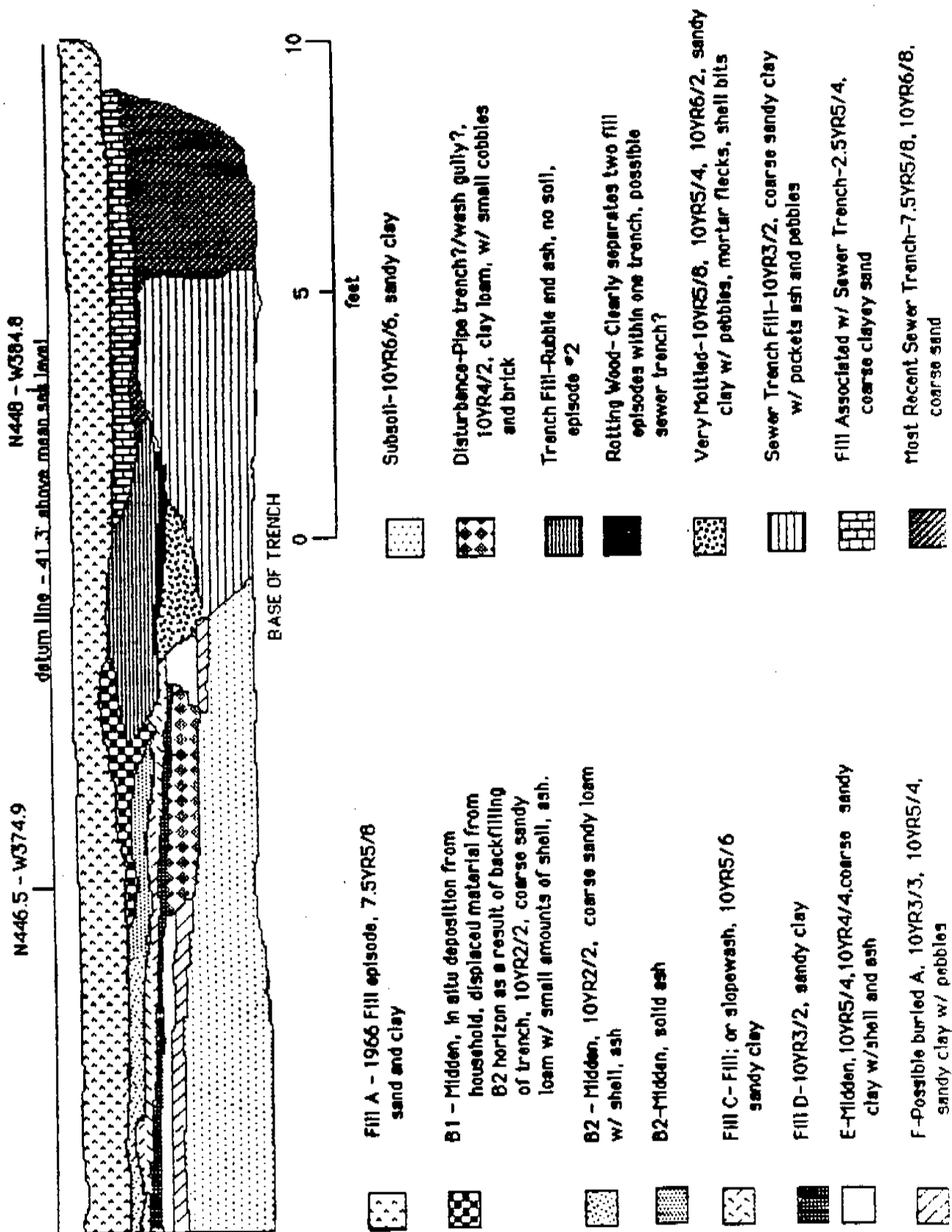
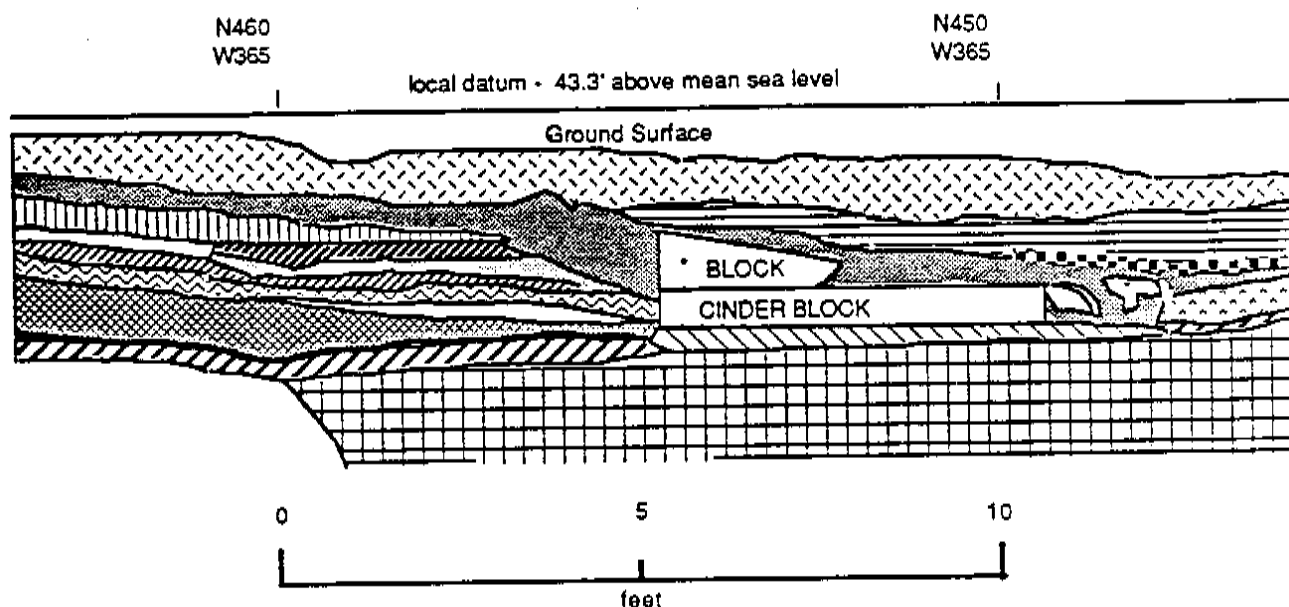


Figure 14: South Wall Profile, East-West Backhoe Trench



**Figure 15: East Wall Profile, North-South Backhoe Trench**



- |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  | Fill A-10YR4/4, coarse sandy clay w/ ash and brick flecks            |  | Fill G1-10YR4/6, micaceous sand   |
|  | Fill B-7.5YR5/6, coarse sandy clay                                   |  | Fill G2-10YR4/6, 5YR5/8, micaceous sand and clay  |
|  | Thin Lens-2.5YR6/4, silty clay, lies below Fill B                    |  | Fill H-10YR3/2, large rocks and rubble mortar and charcoal  |
|  | Fill C-10YR3/3, coarse loamy soil w/ ash                             |  | Charcoal Ribbon- Runs between rubble and Ab layer   |
|  | Fill D-Oyster shell w/ small amounts coarse sand                     |  | AB-10YR4/3, clay loam   |
|  | Fill E-Mixing of E1 and E2   |  | Poured Cement Floor   |
|  | Fill E1-10Yr5/6, 10YR5/8, clay w/ pebbles, small amount coarse sand  |  | Sterile Fill Lens-Layers consisting of: 10YR5/6, clay; 10YR3/1, silty clay w/ ash; 10YR5/4, fine sand w/ clay; white ash; |
|  | Fill E2-2.5YR5/4, shell  |  | Subsoil-10YR5/8, 10YR7/2, mottling sandy clay w/ pebbles and cobbles  |
|  | Fill F-5YR5/6, clay w/ small amount of sand and medium sized pebbles |  |   |

wall of the machine trench to about gridline North 490, where it turns to the east again. Below the numerous fill horizons and above the undisturbed subsoil is a horizon of dense charcoal with some artifacts mixed, suggesting the possibility that the structure that stood on the foundation had burned. Two short trenches were cut to the east from the north-south trench terminating at the curbline of the paved apron of the Alert Gas Station, which represents the eastern boundary of the excavations (Figure 13). The charcoal horizons in these unit, as well as in the north-south trench were all hand excavated and screened.

An additional block of machine excavation was carried out between North gridlines 458 and 485 and East gridlines 375 and 392 (Figure 13). A balk for profile recording was left between this block excavation and the previously mentioned north-south trench along West 365. The profile along the east wall of this block, on gridline West 375, shows numerous small fill episodes, which have been grouped into four major units (Figure 16). The layer of large rocks illustrated at the north (left) end of this profile had been encountered during the test excavations, and we had originally assumed that it represented the bulldozing of the house at the north end of the lot. For this reason, the machine cut was continued to just above the lowest intact Ab Horizon on the assumption that all the horizons above this had been disturbed in the last twenty years. An examination of the long profile reveals a rather compact horizon with banded layers of shell and cinders, between Fill horizons 2 and 3, and this material has the appearance of in-situ accumulated household midden deposit - stove cleanouts and the like. Few artifacts were observed in this horizon, but if it does represent a stable surface deposited by the occupants of the house at the top of the lot, then the rock rubble below it must represent a destruction episode of the building that stood on the foundation identified in the trench to the east, rather than the destruction of the house. We interpret this structure as the "stone barn" mentioned in various documents, by virtue of its position and the recovery of some tools nearby. Archeological evidence of occupation of the house after the destruction of the barn was removed without sampling, but the lower horizons were all excavated by hand and screened in five-foot-by-five-foot units, as indicated on the Excavation Plan (Figure 13).

The Ab horizon indicated in the profile along gridline North 458 thickened toward the west and contained numerous artifacts (Plate 6), suggesting that it is a midden deposit area between the barn and the fence line running north-south roughly along gridline West 385. A profile that runs east-west along gridline North 485 at the north wall of the backhoe block illustrates this increase in the thickness of the A horizons as well as the fact that the surface is sloping downward toward the old alignment of Mill Lane, which was not paved prior to 1966<sup>3</sup> (Figure 17). The rather indistinct disturbances along the west side of the backhoe block, west of the fence line, are consistent with an unpaved roadway in which the current path of preference may "meander" in response to ruts, puddles, and other disturbances in the unimproved road surface (Thompson 1975 describes an archeological example). The fence line was indicated by a series of over-lapping postholes and disturbances, representing at least one, and probably more, episodes of repair and/or reconstruction.

Figure 16: East Wall Profile, Backhoe Block

N457  
W375

N480  
W375

local datum - 44.1' above mean sea level

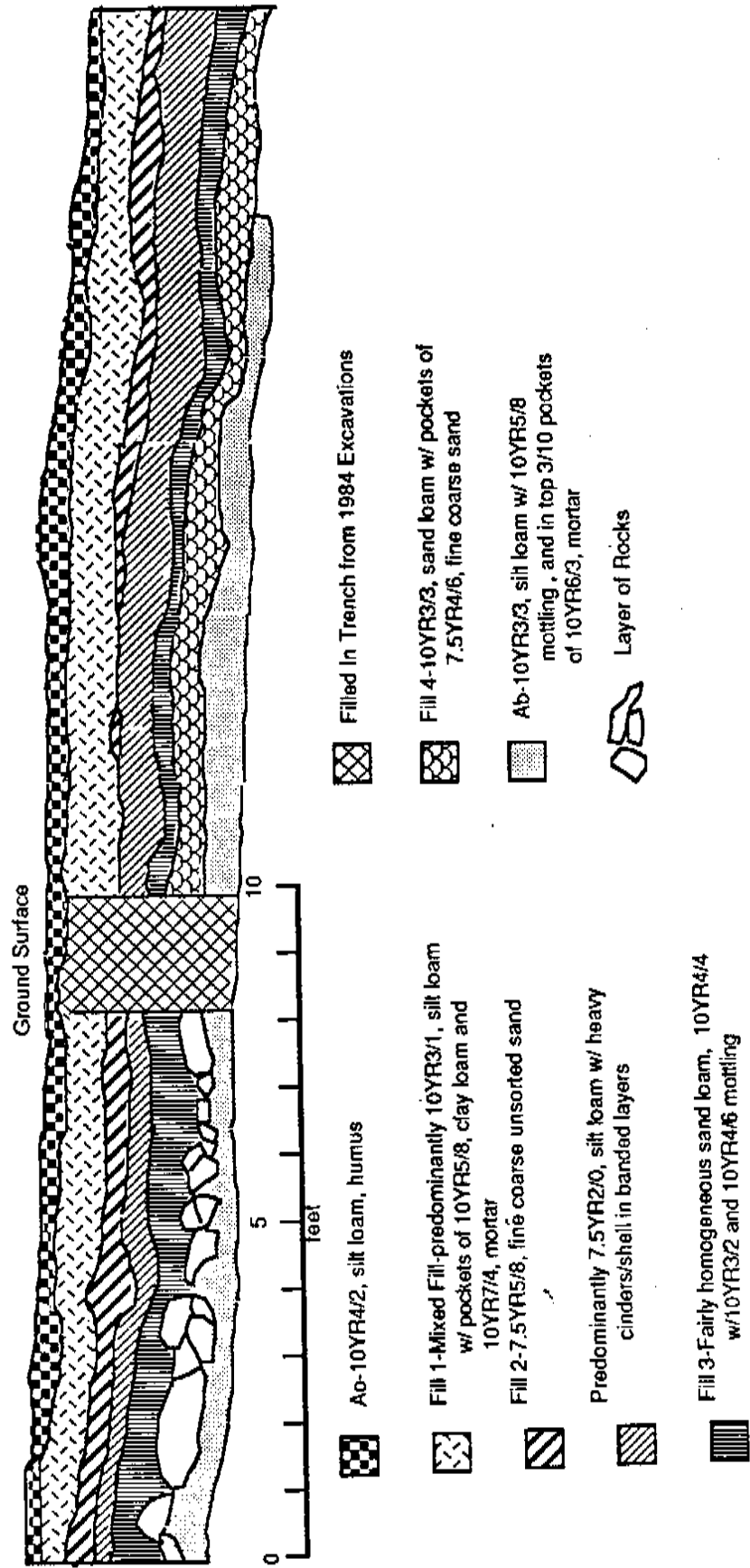
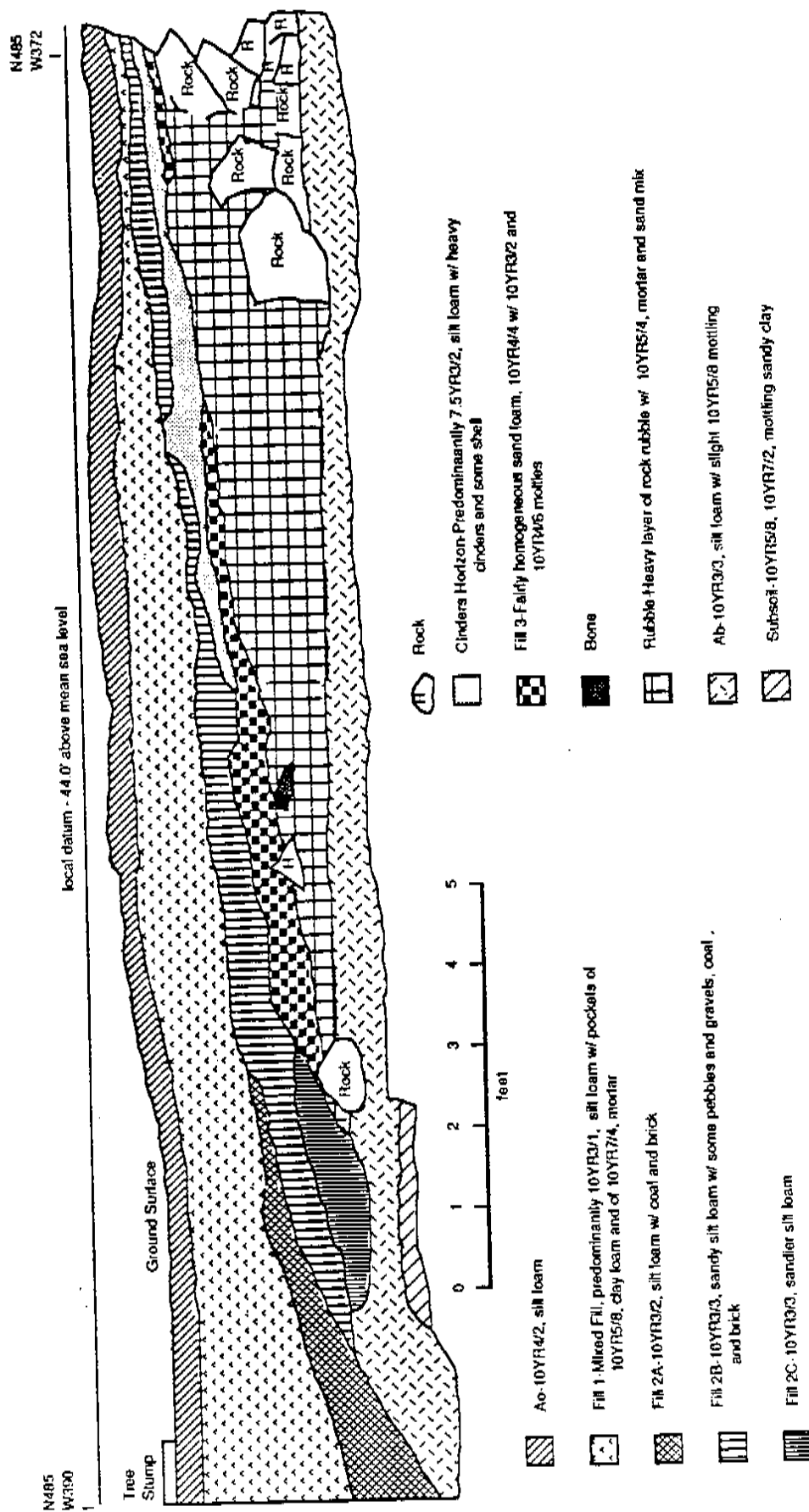


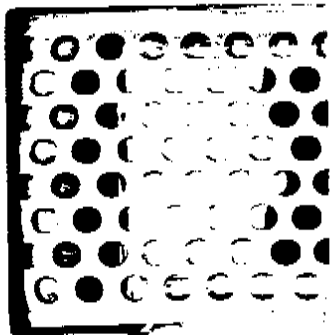


Plate 6: Profile, Gridline N458



**Figure 17: North Wall Profile, Backhoe Block**





within it was cleared out (Plate 7). This interior area contained disturbed fill over sterile sub-soil and so was not screened. The area of the foundation where the fill horizons had been observed thickening during the testing program, was screened in five-foot-by-five-foot units. As the first units were placed it was possible to identify the disturbed profiles, and these were shovelled out of adjacent units without the fills contained "pop tops" and other recent detritus, and are like those with the destruction of the residence on the north side of the lot. At North 515, a rather compact and distinct cinders horizon was observed in the amorphous disturbed fill and above the old surface west of the lot. This context differed from cinders horizons observed further south. At those locations the cinders were rather large and appeared to be from household stoves. The cinders in this case were red and compact, and had originated from a rather more concentrated fire. They were considered artifacts.

The excavations of the five-foot-by-five-foot squares North 520 West 375 (designated by their southwest corners) were originally perceived as a pit at the northwest corner of the stone house. The disturbance was rather deeper than the adjacent midden horizons, and rocks in the bottom, and was designated "Area A" (see Figure 12). After thoroughly trowelling the area north of the north wall of the stone house a linear stain was observed which appeared to connect with the trench to the west (see Figure 13), and the entire Feature was ultimately designated Feature 99 (Plate 7). It was excavated in increments, by five-foot units. It was determined to contain only fill, and a horizon of rocks and rubble at the bottom, these units constituted the only vertical subdivision of the feature. The bottom of the feature trends slightly downward from northwest to southeast, and, because of the coarse rubble fill in the bottom, was interpreted as a French Drain (Plate 8). At its northeast end, it was shown on the north profile of North 525 West 360, it is obliterated by the trench shown on Figure 12. The area further to the northeast is known to be disturbed by feeder lines connecting the gasoline storage tanks to the excavated area with the pump islands for the gas station. To the south the feature was getting shallower, and was almost devoid of artifacts in that direction. It obviously had originally been directed to the south, to the Lane and its "outfall" terminated there. The dating of the feature is given more detail in the chapter on artifact analysis, and it will suffice to say that it dates to the late 1760's and is therefore considerably older than the house investigated on the lot. Beyond the identification of its function, the functional interpretation must remain speculative. Its source has been a privy, or privies to the northeast, but evidence of these is lacking. The subsoil in this area is rather clayey, and the rather more extensive facilities expected for a tavern in comparison to a domestic house have created drainage problems at the privy location which the feature was designed to alleviate. The date of the artifacts suggest that the feature predates the construction of the stone house, and would be associated with occupation at the earlier log dwelling mentioned in the 1800's.

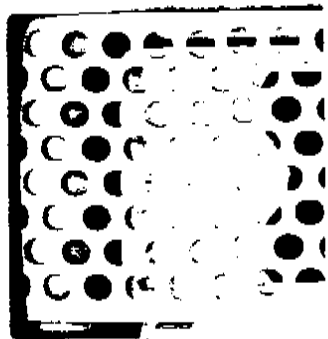


Plate 7: Upper Foundation

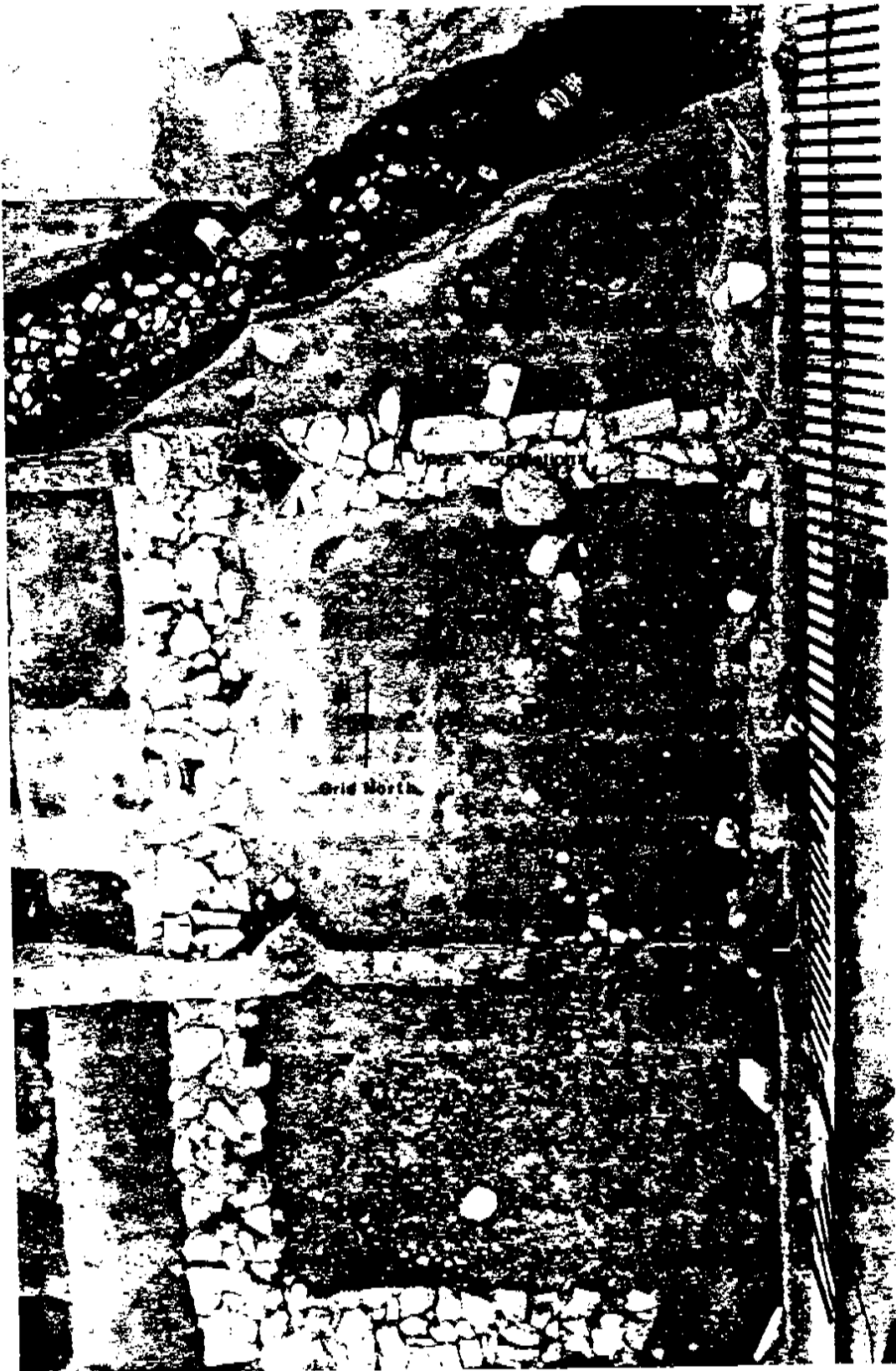


Figure 18: North Wall Profile, N520, between W375 and W364.2

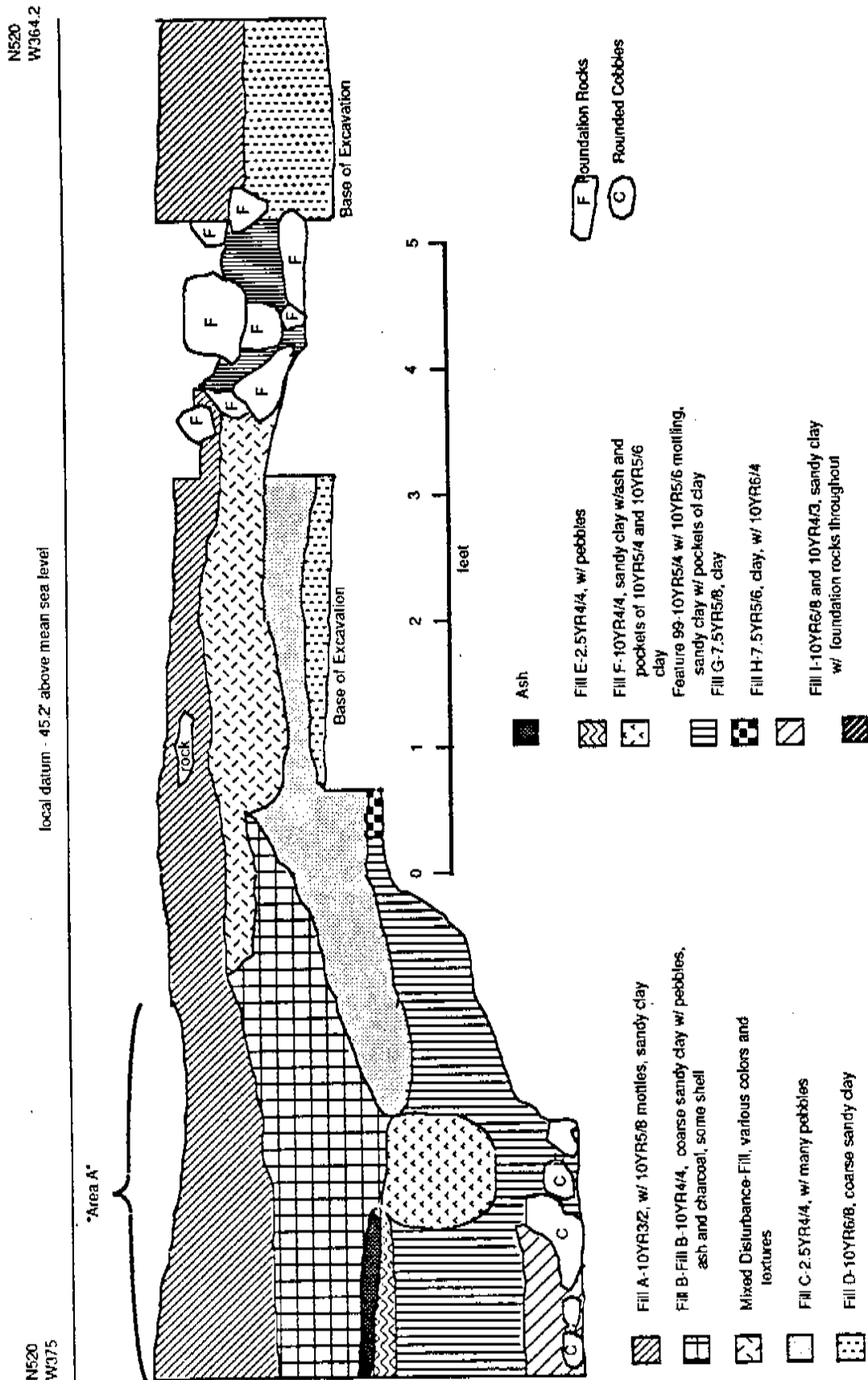
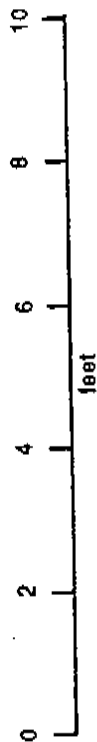
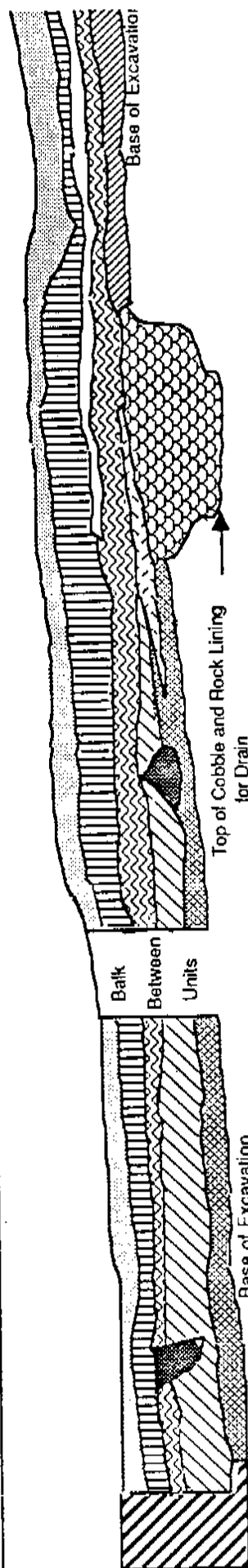


Figure 19: West wall Profile, W375, between N500 and N530

N500  
W375

"Area A"

local datum - 45.8' above mean sea level



- |  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
|  | 1984 Trench Fill  |  | Root Disturbance  |
|  | Fill A-10YR3/3 and 10YR6/8, sandy loam w/ clay pockets, rounded pebbles, and small cobbles  |  | Coal Ash Lens   |
|  | Fill B-10YR6/8 and 2.5YR4/4, sandy clay w/ some mortar, charcoal pockets, rounded pebbles, and small cobbles  |  | Ab-10YR5/4 and 10YR6/6, sandy loam w/ pebbles and small cobbles increasing in number with depth, some oyster shell                      |
|  | Fill C-2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/6 and 10YR3/3 grading in, coarse sandy loam w/ small amount of oyster shell, small rounded pebbles, and occasional bits of coal ash |  | Subsoil-10YR6/8, sandy clay w/ pebbles and small cobbles  |
|  | Fill D-10YR6/6 and 10YR5/3, coarse sandy clay w/ pebbles, small cobbles, some blocky rocks  |  | Feature 99-10YR5/6 and 10YR6/8, coarse sandy loam grading into sandy clay with depth and 10YR7/2 clay mottling and 7.5YR6/8 near bottom |

Plate 8: Feature 99

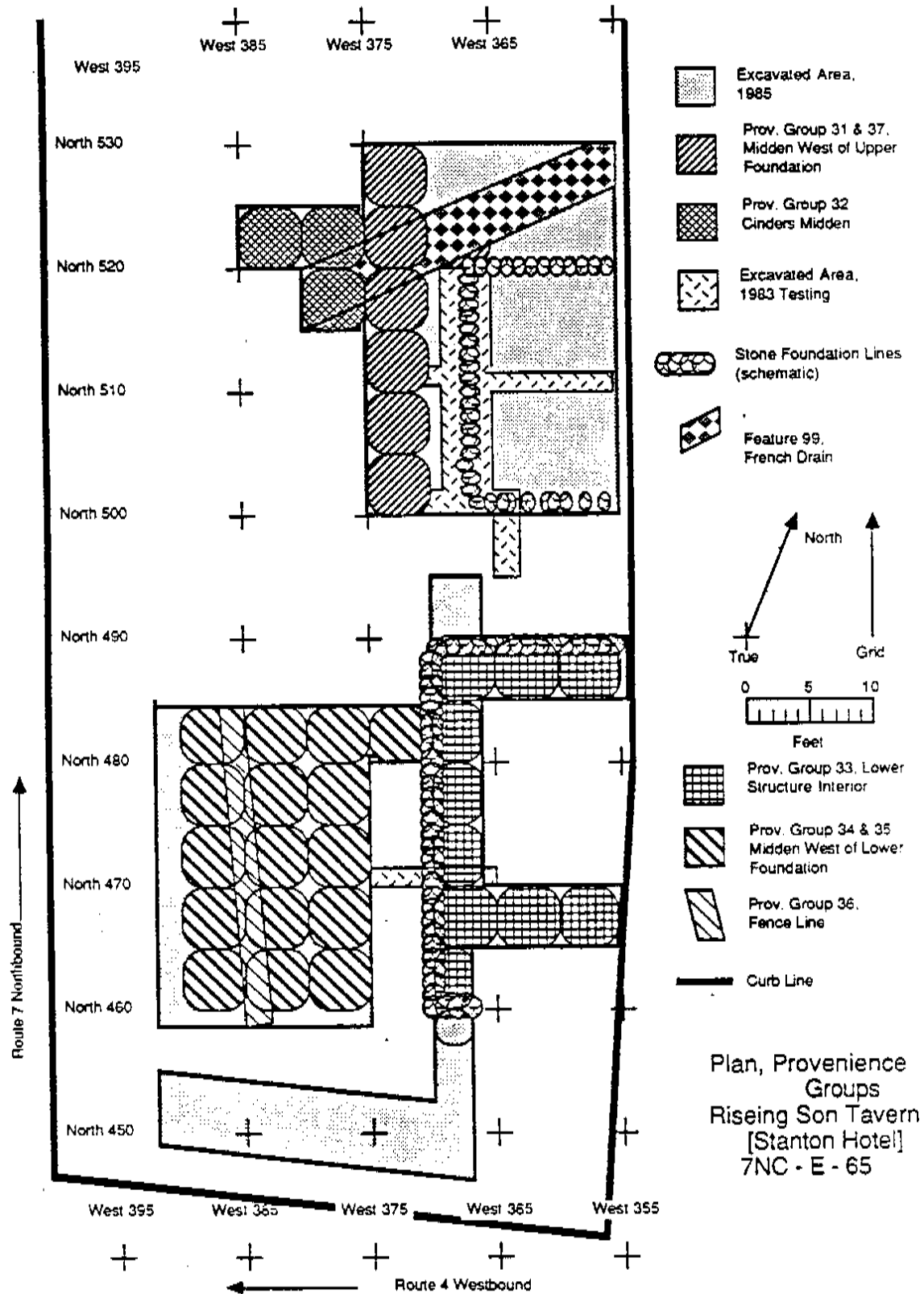


In summary, a drainage feature, a fence line and broad areas of midden were hand excavated and screened. Sections of two undressed and dry laid foundation were exposed. Neither structure had a basement, consistent with service facilities such as barns and stables. The lower foundation, of heavier construction showed an interior width of twenty eight feet across the one dimension that could be measured. The upper foundation was eighteen feet across in the same (north-south) direction. The intensity of the cinders midden adjacent to it, as well as the presence of burned metal and slag suggest the possibility that a forge may have been operated out of this structure. The relationship between Feature 99, the French Drain, is not entirely clear from the excavation context. There was some disturbance to the upper part of the French Drain fill at the corner of the foundation, and this might suggest that the foundation post-dated the feature. A couple of sherds of Pearlware were found among the foundation stones in situations that were, unfortunately, not clearly in-situ. If these artifacts do date the construction of the foundation that it almost certainly does post-date the feature, but the situation is not entirely clear. No large artifact bearing features such as filled in wells or privies were discovered during the data recovery, and the fill in the French Drain appeared to contain artifacts from secondary deposition. The majority of the materials collected are therefore from midden or equivalent contexts, but the sample is fairly sizeable and certainly allows useful conclusions to be drawn about the occupation at the site.

To provide coherent units for interpretation the excavation contexts were grouped, and the distribution of these groups is indicated on Figure 20. The organization of these groups depends to a certain degree on the results of the artifact analysis so a more complete discussion of the groups will be presented in the next chapter. In terms of field contexts, these units have been described already: Provenience Group 31 includes the midden horizons which lie west of the upper foundation where the old ground surface slopes toward Mill Lane. Provenience Group 32 is the cinders midden deposits west and northwest of the northwestern corner of the upper foundations (these can be clearly separated from the previously described midden on the basis of the soil matrix). Provenience Group 37 are the fill horizon(s) that were screened in the process of defining the stratigraphy and separating the in-situ surfaces from the fills. Although these materials are likely to be twice removed from their use context, it seems reasonable to assume that they originated on the lot and were simply moved around in the process of "landscaping" the lot after the destruction of the house. The highest fill horizons on the lower part of the lot, which contain micaceous sands and are obviously brought in from elsewhere, were sterile of artifacts. With the exception of a thin veneer of recent fill, the sterile sub-soil was at the surface within the interior of the upper foundation and a short distance to the south, so no artifacts were recovered from that location. The surface that dated from the most recent use of that structure had obviously been removed in the various construction activities. Provenience Group 33 includes materials collected from the in-situ (but apparently burned) surface of the interior of the lower structure. Provenience Groups 34 and 35 include the midden deposits west of the lower structure there is a division between the lowest levels of that midden (Provenience Group 34) and the higher levels on a basically arbitrary basis within each unit. The postholes and generally disturbed soils around and adjacent to them were kept separate during excavation and have been designated Provenience Group 36. Multiple overlapping postholes were present, and could not reliably be separated



Figure 20: Provenience Group Plan



during excavation. Provenience Group 38 includes "General Surface Collection", or materials gathered non-systematically and not from the screen. The inevitable bias in favor of larger, lighter, and brighter (more eye-catching items) makes these materials not strictly comparable to the other contexts, although their number is small and they were included in some data summaries. The contents of these groupings is discussed in more detail in the next chapter.

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#### Notes: Excavations

<sup>1</sup>The grid system was established during the testing program, and a complete description of it is provided in that report (Thompson 1984).

<sup>2</sup>The machine provided by the Kiamensi Unit of the Delaware Department of Transportation was a Ford 6500 backhoe-loader with a four-foot smooth edged "cemetery" bucket, which made extremely smooth sided cuts. The operator, Mr. Davis, was extremely skillful.

<sup>3</sup>This is the "new road" mentioned in the deeds from the 1790's, and a century and three-quarters of wagon and other vehicle traffic had "intrenched" this thoroughfare below the surrounding grade. The construction plans for the 1966 improvements indicate that Mill Lane was not paved at that time.

## Artifact Analysis

The research objectives of the artifact analysis were presented in the Research Design chapter. A more detailed description of the methods of analysis and the results of the analysis are given here.

### Raw Data Analysis

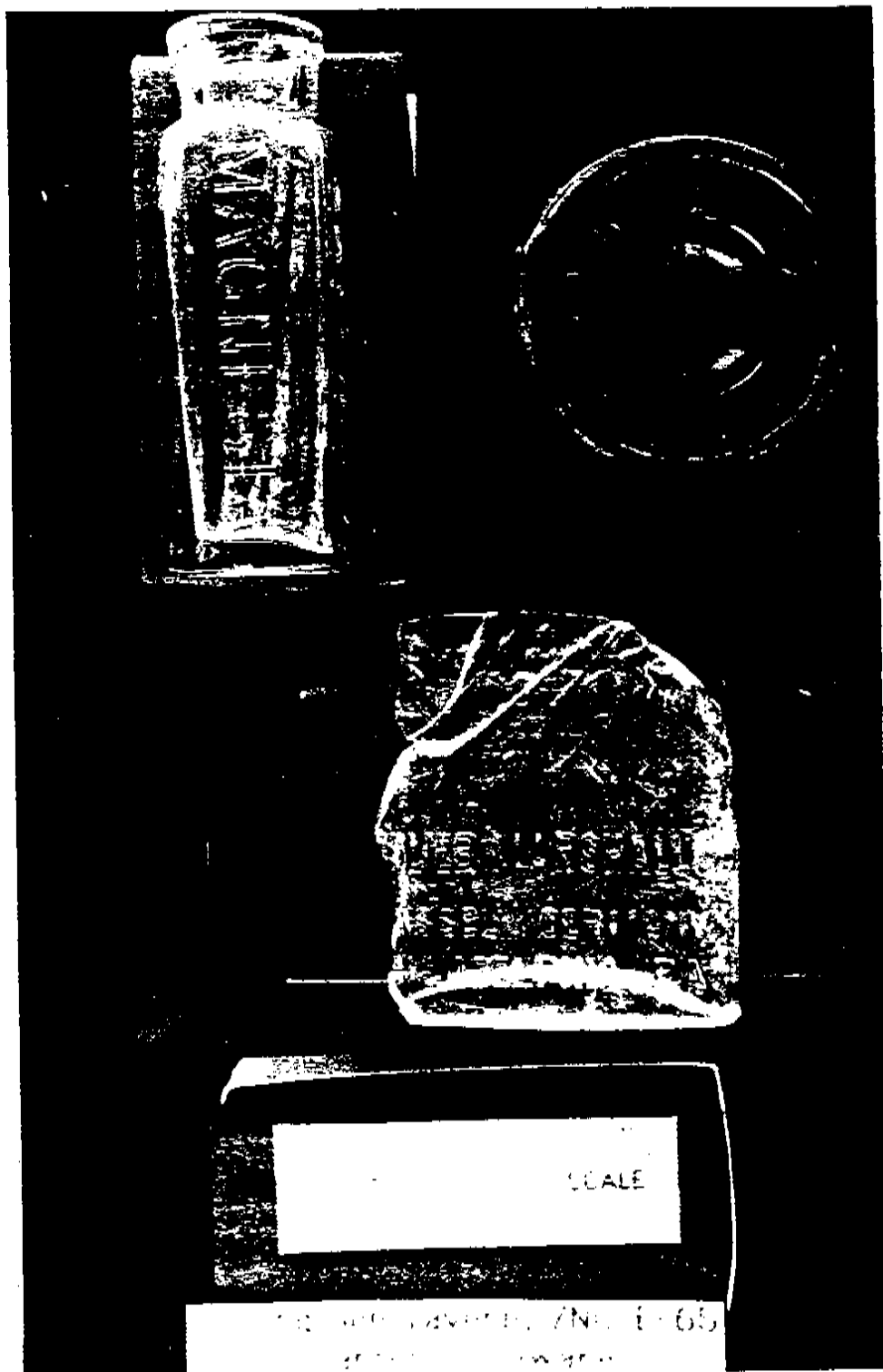
In the first step of processing, artifacts were washed and sorted into general categories by individual provenience unit, for example "level" and "square"<sup>1</sup>. Separate analyses were performed on the glass, ceramics, metal, oyster shell and bone. For the glass and ceramics, computer coding sheets were prepared, to record a variety of physical and functional attributes for automatic data processing. The coding procedures are similar to those used for other projects where large quantities of artifacts have been retrieved, for example data recovery activities in Bridgeboro, New Jersey (Thompson 1984a). Because of the fragmentary nature of much of the material recovered, little detailed information about vessel function could be obtained. Glass, with a few exceptions, could only be assigned to general categories such as "bottle glass" and "window glass". Complete embossed markings were also rarely observed and this limited the amount of information about geographical sources that was available (Plate 8 shows some exceptions). Likewise, functional assignments of ceramic sherds were somewhat limited, although information on decorative attributes was rather more easily observed and recorded. Metal artifacts were identified to function where possible, although much of the material was in poor condition and not identifiable. Bone was identified to the degree possible given the fragmentary nature of the samples, and information about butchering and other modification was recorded. Shell was analyzed for seasonality and environment of origin.

### Provenience Groupings

After the initial raw data analysis, both the excavation and contextual data and the artifactual data was examined to construct coherent groupings of the unit proveniences for more interpretive analysis. The objective of this procedure was to define groups of materials that were consistent in terms of their origin, as defined by soil and depositional contexts identified in the field, and date and function, as determined by observing the characteristics of the artifact assemblages. The general subdivisions of the depositional contexts have been described previously, and these were used as provisional groupings, while characteristics of the artifacts were explored to subdivide these groupings, if necessary. A variety of references, listed in the Bibliography, were used to aid in the identification and interpretation of the relevant attributes.

Dating - The ceramic typology developed by Stanley South (1972,1977) for the computation of the Mean Ceramic Date was used to generate the calculations for proveniences and groups. Because his scheme was developed from data for colonial and late eighteenth century sites, some modifications to his type scheme have been proposed to better accomodate nineteenth century contexts (i.e. Garrow 1982). The

Plate 9: Embossed Bottles



application of these additional analytical types is sometimes obscure and difficult to apply on a consistent basis, so we have elected to use only one additional type over South's original grouping for dating purposes: a "General Pearlware" category, which is coded for materials that don't otherwise fall into one of South's types, but are still clearly Pearlware. The dates for this type are inclusive, from the earliest to the latest of the Pearlware type designations. The dates for the contexts at the tavern lot may therefore be somewhat earlier than those calculated using finer divisions of nineteenth century types, such as Garrow's "late ware", and are likely to be somewhat earlier than the actual origin of the contexts or materials included within them. The discrepancy between the computed date and the actual date probably increases through time. This inaccuracy was felt to be preferable to that generated by inconsistently applied type designations. Dates given for sites with which some comparisons are made are usually provided by the sources of the data and are not necessarily exactly comparable to those calculated from the hotel lot samples. The calculation formula used for these dates is the one developed by South (1972:217)

$$Y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot f_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i} - (1.1 \text{ yrs})$$

In this formula "Y" is the value for the Mean Ceramic date that the computations on the right side of the equal sign yield. Those calculations are completed by summing ("sigma") the products of the sherd counts for the datable types and the median date for each type ("X<sub>i</sub> • f<sub>i</sub>") -- the numerator of the fraction on the right side of the equal sign -- and dividing by the sum of those products by the total sherd count ("sigma f<sub>i</sub>"). From the computed value of the fraction, 1.1 years is subtracted, since empirical evidence suggests that this yields a more reliable date (South 1972:217). In addition, Chinese porcelain Types 26 and 39 are not included since their long period of manufacture tend to skew the dates too early.

A number of other considerations entered into the evaluation of the dates for the different contexts and groupings. An analysis of the glass technology was made, since the rather rapid pace of development in the glass industry during the nineteenth century (in comparison to ceramics) provides a number of "termini post quem" that can be recognized if sufficiently large fragments are present. A certain allowance for intrusive contamination in the upper levels of the midden was also made. The same allowance was made for the presence of wire nails, although these did not penetrate the early nineteenth century contexts much, where cut nails and, occasionally, wrought nails were the rule. The number of reconstructable labels for both glass and ceramics was disappointingly small, for both dating and geographic analysis, but those that were observed were generally consistent with the other forms of analysis. Feature 99 contained the only noticeable number of kaolin pipe stems and the Binford formula was used to calculate a date based on the bore diameters of the stem fragments (Binford 1972:233):

$$Y = 1931.85 - 38.26(X)$$

where Y is the date estimate sought, and (X) is the calculated arithmetic mean of the pipestem bore diameters from the sample, measured in sixty-fourths of an inch.

The pipestem date for Feature 99 was earlier than that clearly indicated by the Mean Ceramic Date Calculation, and this is consistent with the general observation that this calculation declines in accuracy toward the end of the eighteenth century. With these general observations on the dating of the contexts in hand, we can proceed to a discussion of the individual context groupings. The Provenience Group numbers were assigned arbitrarily<sup>2</sup>, and the groupings are discussed below in order by date, as calculated using the Mean Ceramic Date Formula. Figure 20 at the end of the last chapter shows the location of the Provenience Groups.

Feature 99 - The materials from various units that could be assigned to this feature were grouped together as a single Provenience Group, equivalent to the others described below. This linear feature was interpreted in the field as a French Drain, presumably for the purpose of draining accumulated water off of a location higher on the lot -- quite possibly a privy or privies. No stratigraphy was apparent in the fill of this feature, the bottom of which was three and a half feet below the present surface at its deepest point. The excavation of the fill had been divided into at least two arbitrary levels in each excavation unit however, so the artifacts from these were first analyzed separately from each other and from the items collected from among the rock and brick bat layer at the bottom of the feature, to determine if there was any difference in the age of these groups that would reflect a gradual accumulation of sediment in the feature. No significant differences in the dates for these subdivisions were observed, so the materials from the entire feature were grouped together for further analysis, on the assumption that the feature had been filled at approximately one time. An illustration of the type ranges used to calculate the Mean Ceramic Date, and the visually interpreted bracket dates is given in Figure 21. The Mean Ceramic date was calculated at 1765.9, while the pipestem calculations yielded a date of 1746.8 (as mentioned previously, the pipestem date is assumed to be unreliable for a context this late). The visually interpreted bracket dates, which are based on the median beginning and ending dates of the (dated) types in the assemblage, are 1725 and 1800 (see South 1972, 1977).

The highly fragmented nature of the artifacts as well as the lack of dating difference between the arbitrary levels in the feature suggest that the materials are secondary deposit from midden or, possibly, privy cleanout so the brackets date the source assemblage, rather than the accumulation of privy fill. All of these dating indicators must be regarded as approximate, but it may be noted that the beginning bracket date corresponds generally to the point in time (1722) when James Waters separates the 13 1/2 acre tract from his other holdings, and sells it to John Jordan (or Jordain), according to the recitation in the deed S2:245 (see Table 1). The ending bracket date corresponds roughly to the construction of the stone dwelling begun by Peter Springer and completed by Hannah Springer in 1806, so the contents of the privy represent the eighteenth century occupation of the lot, and further are assumed to originate, at least in part, from the use of the property for a tavern during that period.

A selection of sherds from the ceramic collection from this provenience is given in Plate 10. The bottom four rows of sherds represents variations on the

Figure 21: Feature 99, Date Scale

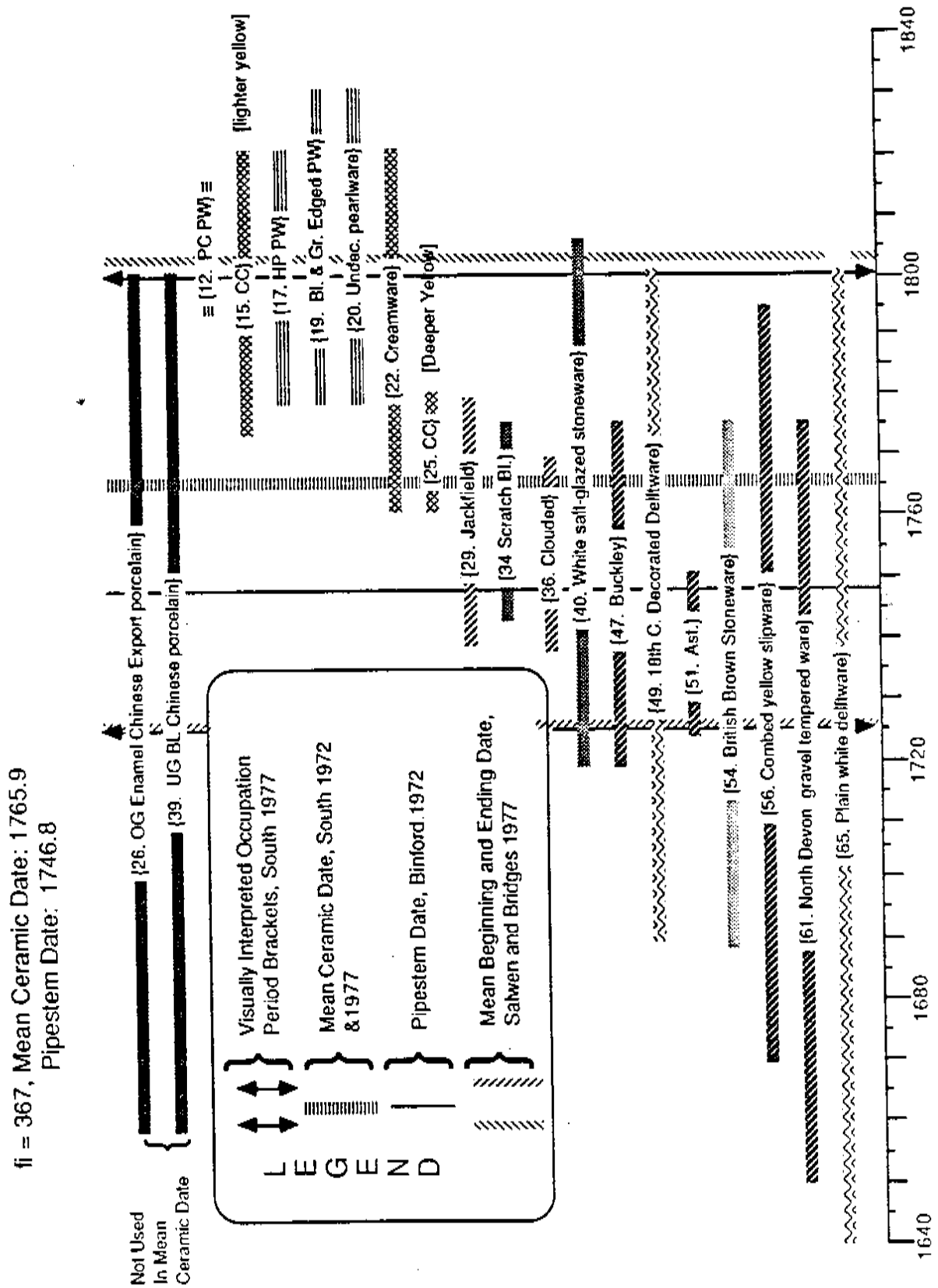
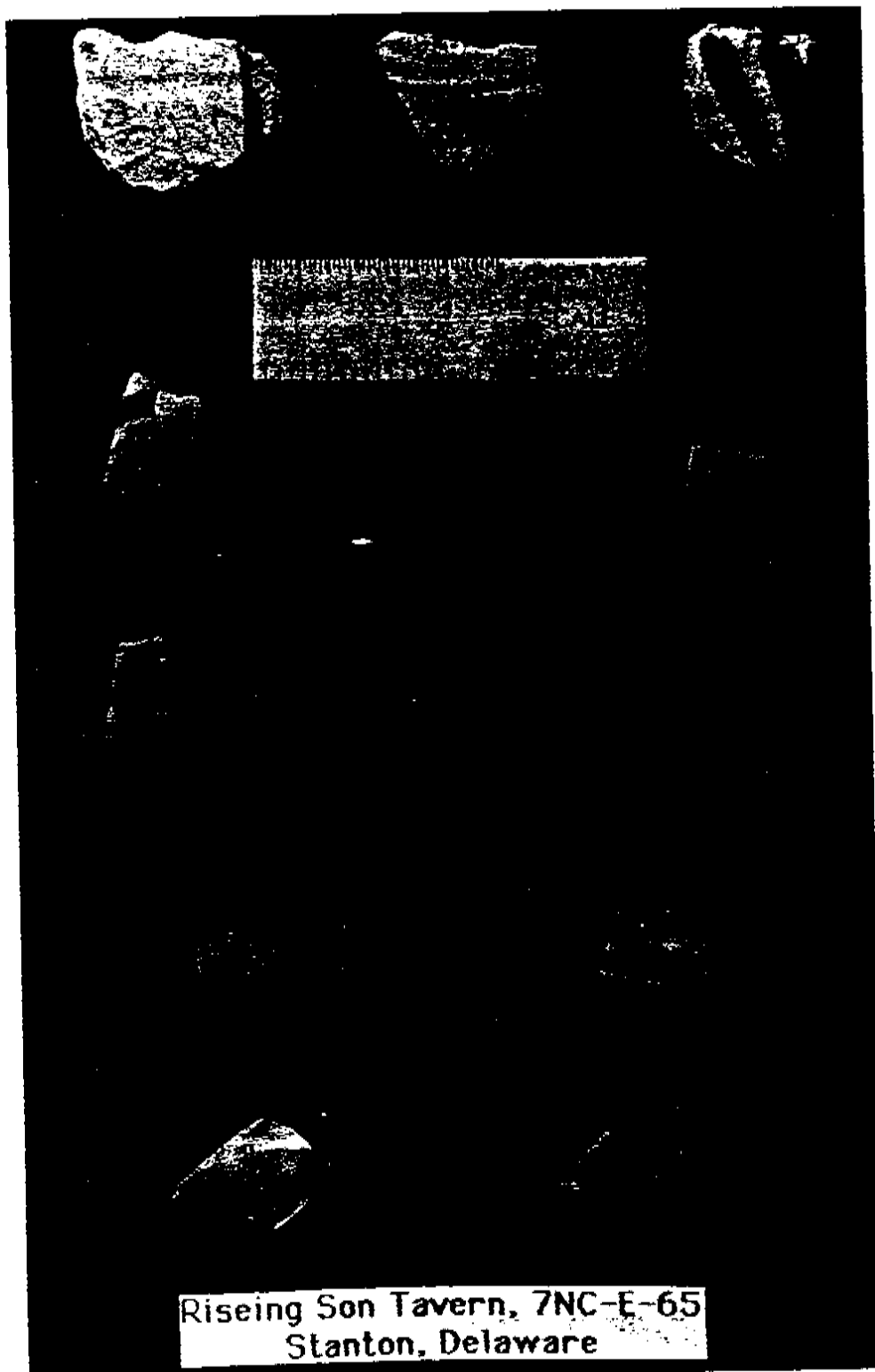


Plate 10: Ceramics, Feature 99





oriental blue-on-white theme, original examples of which appear in second row up from the bottom. Since this design theme found extensive expression on vessels devoted to the tea ceremony, it is clear from the range of materials present in the feature that this social activity was an important one at the tavern.

Provenience Group 31. Midden West of Upper Foundation - These materials were collected from the in-situ soil horizons in the squares west of the upper foundation. A Mean Ceramic Date of 1812.9 was obtained from the datable ceramics. It should be repeated here, that this date and the other, later dates from the nineteenth century are likely to be becoming increasingly earlier than the actual origin of the materials. This is probably reflected in the fact that the Mean Ceramic Date is rather closer to the ending bracket date of 1820 (Figure 22), than it is to the beginning bracket of 1780<sup>3</sup>. In any event, it is clear that this assemblage originates from the period in which the Rising Son Tavern was owned and was possibly being operated by "Peter Springer's heirs", including Hannah Springer and Joseph Springer. The artifacts are from "sheet midden" deposits of the kind that commonly occur toward the rear of a functioning domestic or commercial unit, rather than around the principal residence. The assignment of particular proveniences to this group was based on their excavation context. The source horizons were not particularly deep, and no attempt was made to make divisions within them on an arbitrary basis, by depth. In addition they were easily identified and separated from fill in the field.

Provenience Group 37. Screened Fill West of the Upper Foundation - This provenience group provided the next earliest Mean Ceramic Date of 1818.8 (Figure 23). It is designated "Screened Fill" in order to distinguish it from Provenience Group 38, which includes materials surface collected from fill horizons rather than from screen samples. All provenience groups other than Provenience Group 38 were collected while trowelling, or from screen samples. The proveniences assigned to Group 37 were interpreted in the field as entirely displaced or mixed - unless a particular level was screened from a clearly undisturbed midden horizon, it was assigned to this category, which overlay the preceeding one. By contrast to some of the fill horizons lower (farther south) on the lot, the ones that are included in this group probably are only redistributions of soils and materials that originated farther north on the lot, and may be viewed as secondary or "tertiary" midden deposits. They include materials such as delft and creamware that date from the earlier occupations, as well as whiteware, wire nails, and fragments of disposable soft drink bottles, from more recent times.

Provenience Group 34. Lowest Midden West of the Lower Foundation - The midden deposits in the lower part of the lot were generally thicker, and showed some discontinuous horizonation, although it was not possible to consistently separate these levels during excavation. To allow for the possibility that there might be some temporal separation among these deposits the lowest levels in each unit (that were not otherwise assigned to another provenience such as Fence Line disturbance) were combined and a dating analysis was performed on them separately from the remaining midden materials. The date obtained for Group 34 was 1819.7 (Figure 24), and, while this was only about four years earlier than the overlying midden materials (Group 35), the difference was regarded as marginally significant, so the separation was maintained. Like the midden in Group 31 this is sheet midden, and

Figure 22

# RISEING SON TAVERN (7NC-E-65): Provenience Group 31, Midden West of Upper Foundation

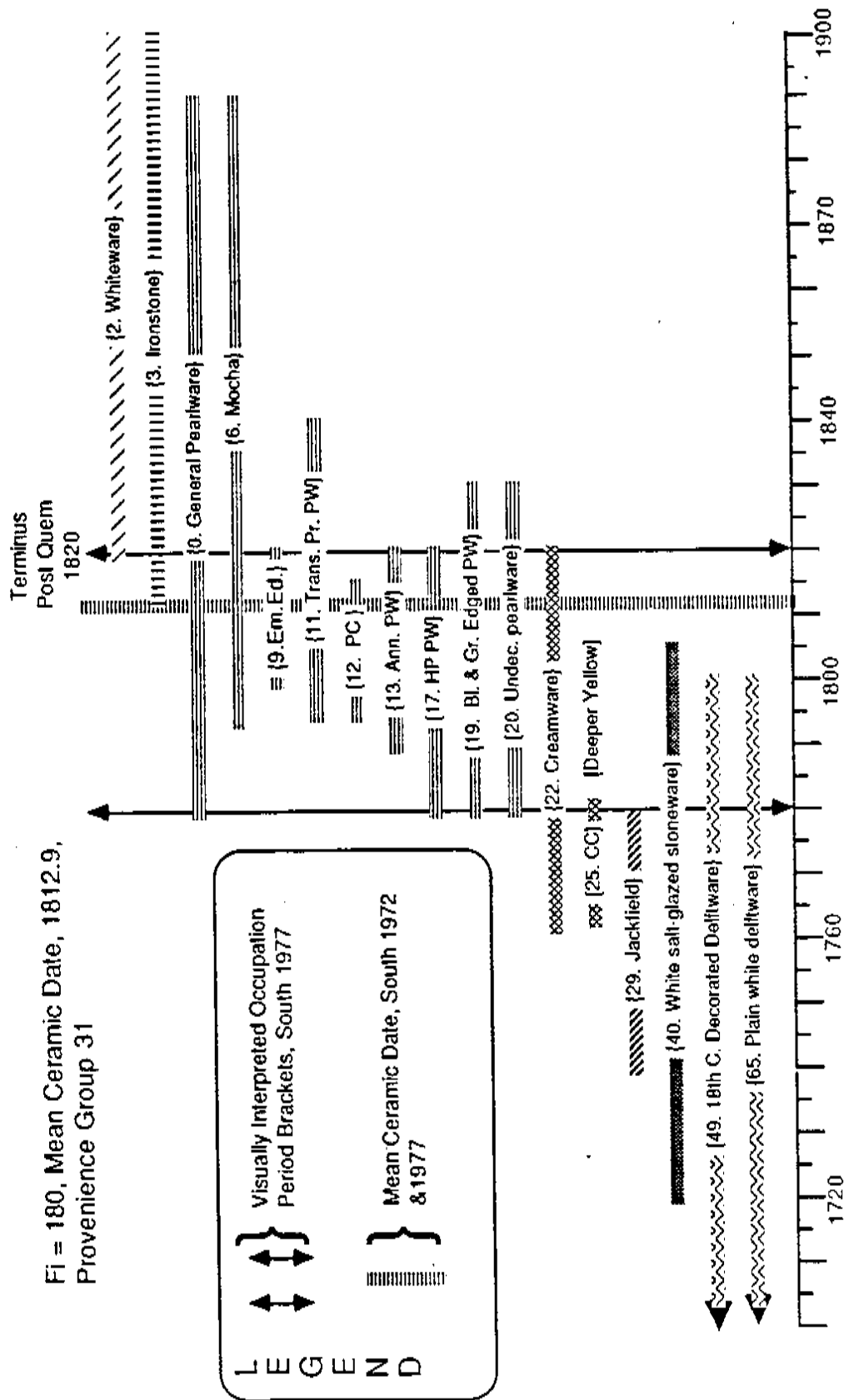


Figure 23

# RISEING SON TAVERN (7NC-E-65): Provenience Group 37, Screened Fill West of Upper Foundation

Fi = 190, Mean Ceramic Date, 1818.8, Provenience Group 37

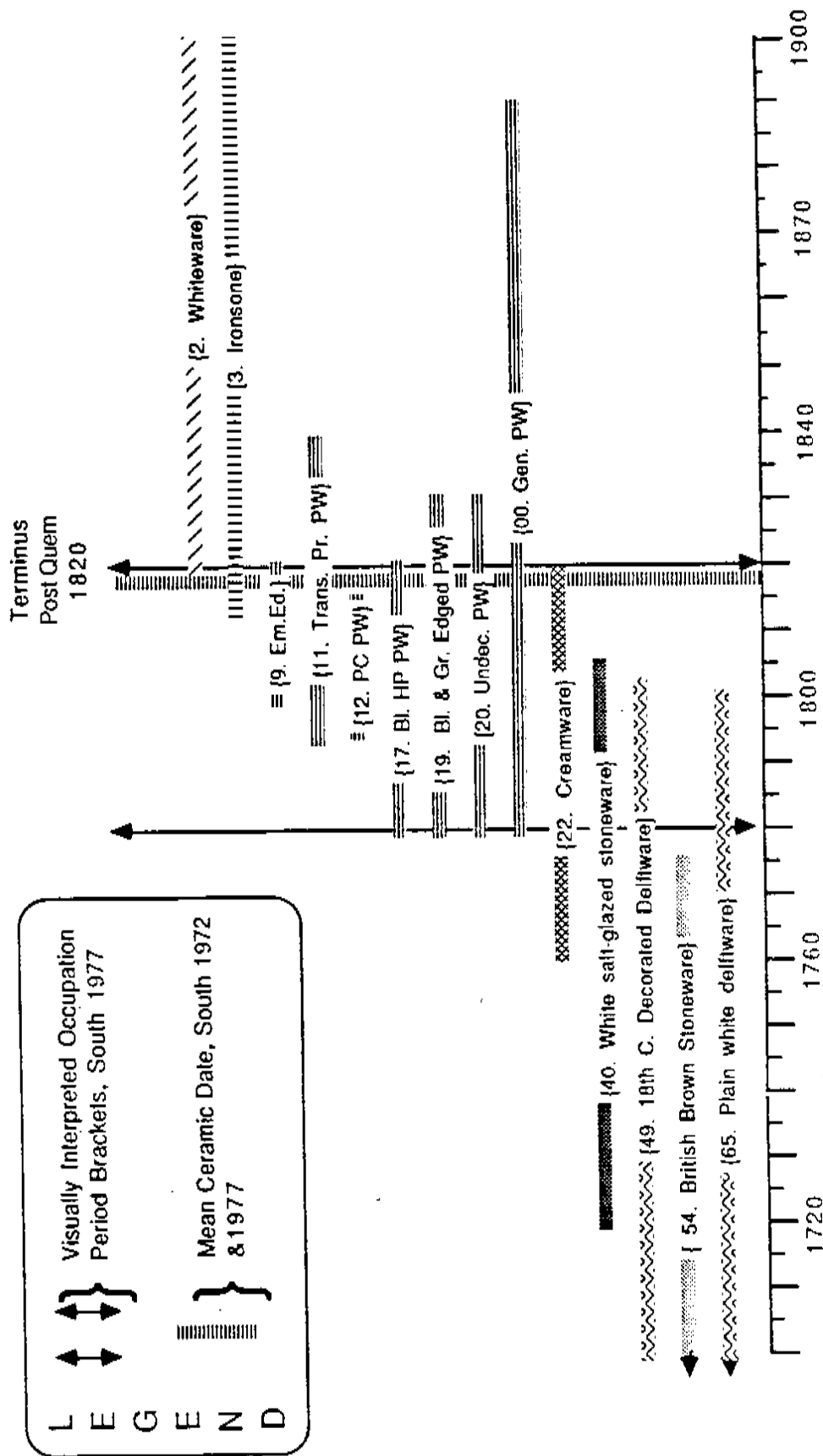
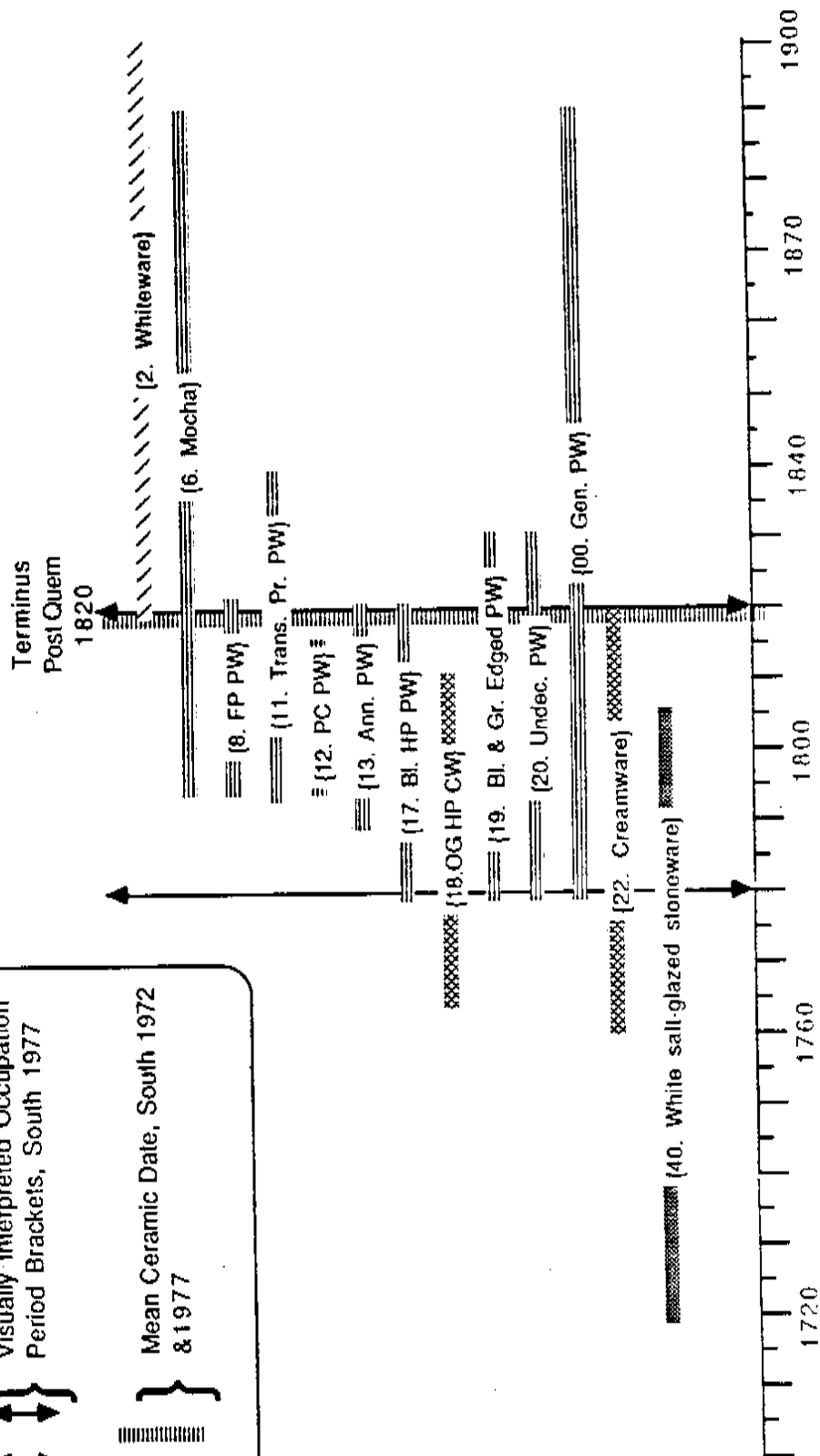
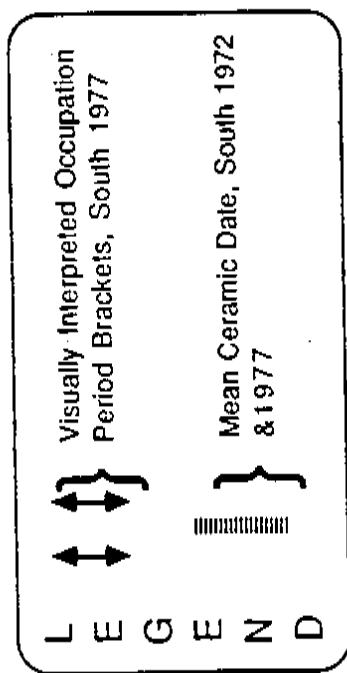


Figure 24

# RISEING SON TAVERN (7NC-E-65): Provenience Group 34, Lowest Midden West of Lower Foundation

Fi = 447, Mean Ceramic Date, 1819.7,  
Provenience Group 34



the artifacts are in general quite fragmented. It appears that household (and other) trash was brought back here and simply thrown toward the fence.

Provenience Group 35. Upper Midden West of the Lower Foundation - This midden is generally just the midden materials that overlie those just described. The Mean Ceramic Date is 1823.5 (Figure 25) and, other than vertical position, there is no apparent depositional difference between these materials and those at the bottom of the midden deposits. It may be repeated that the vertical separation between these proveniences and those assigned to the previous group is arbitrary, rather than based on clearly defined stratigraphic differences.

Provenience Group 36. Fence Line West of Lower Foundation - These proveniences were rather more disturbed than the adjacent horizontal midden deposits, and some more modern artifacts were observed among them although the Mean Ceramic Date, 1823.7 (Figure 26) was almost identical to the previous midden grouping. The overlapping postholes and less precisely defined areas of disturbance suggest that the fence was repaired and replaced, probably several times, and soil bearing the midden was simply disturbed and reworked at the fence line.

Provenience Group 32. Cinders Midden West of Upper Foundation - These horizons contained concentrations of very red cinders, slag, and burned metal as well as burned and unburned artifacts. It is possible that the cinders and slag originated from the operation of a small forge in or adjacent to the building that stood on the upper foundation, since the fire waste appears to have been burned somewhat more intensely and at a hotter temperature than is normally observed for stove waste. This is just speculation, however. The remainder of the contents of this midden include "normal" household items, ceramics, glass, etc., and the Mean Ceramic Date for the deposit is 1830.7 (Figure 27), which makes it the most recent of the midden deposits.

Provenience Group 38. Unscreened Fill and Surface - These materials were collected in a non-systematic way from the surface of the site. The Mean Ceramic Date calculated for this collection is 1832.2 (Figure 28), although this is not particularly meaningful, given the nature of the collection. This "grab sample" of materials does not represent any consistent depositional or functional provenience category. For this reason comparisons with this provenience group are not considered in the discussion of intra-site patterning later in this chapter.

Provenience Group 33. Lower Structure Interior - Only a relatively small amount of artifacts could be confidently assigned to a provenience that was securely identified as a "floor level" for this structure, as separate from the overlying fill horizons. The Mean Ceramic Date for these materials is 1840.1 (Figure 29), which is noticeably later than the other provenience groupings. It is tempting to suggest that this provenience group dates from the destruction of the structure, which is presumed to be the barn (by fire?). The 1852 tax assessment workbook indicates that a barn is still present on the lot, however, so the materials in this group may represent a use assemblage. Alternatively, the Mean Ceramic Date may be in error, as mentioned previously.

Figure 25

# RISEING SON TAVERN (7NC-E-65): Provenience Group 35, Upper Midden West of Lower Foundation

Fi = 1007, Mean Ceramic Date, 1823.5,  
Provenience Group 35

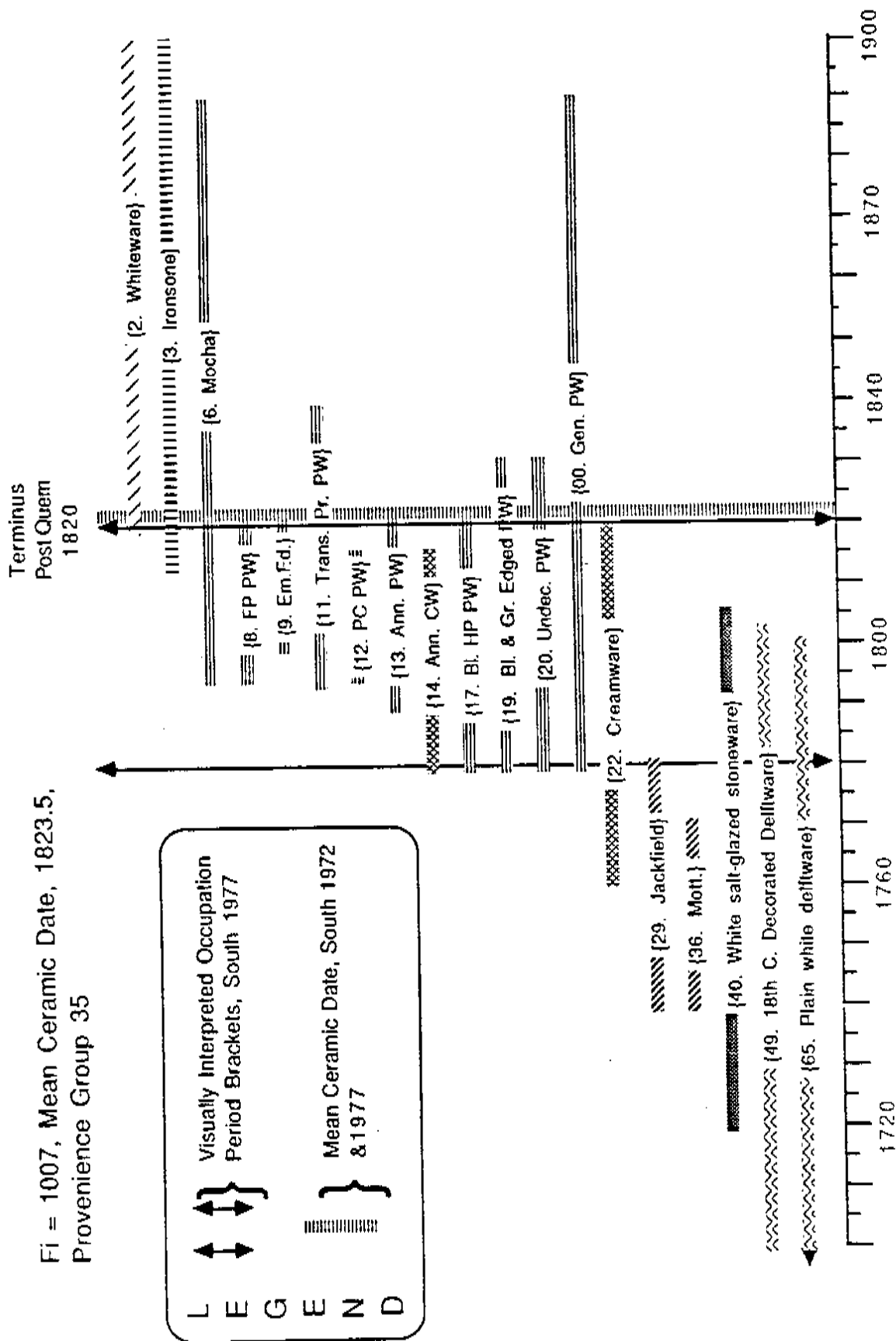


Figure 26

# RISEING SON TAVERN (7NC-E-65): Provenience Group 36, Fence Line

Fi = 90, Mean Ceramic Date, 1823.7,  
Provenience Group 36

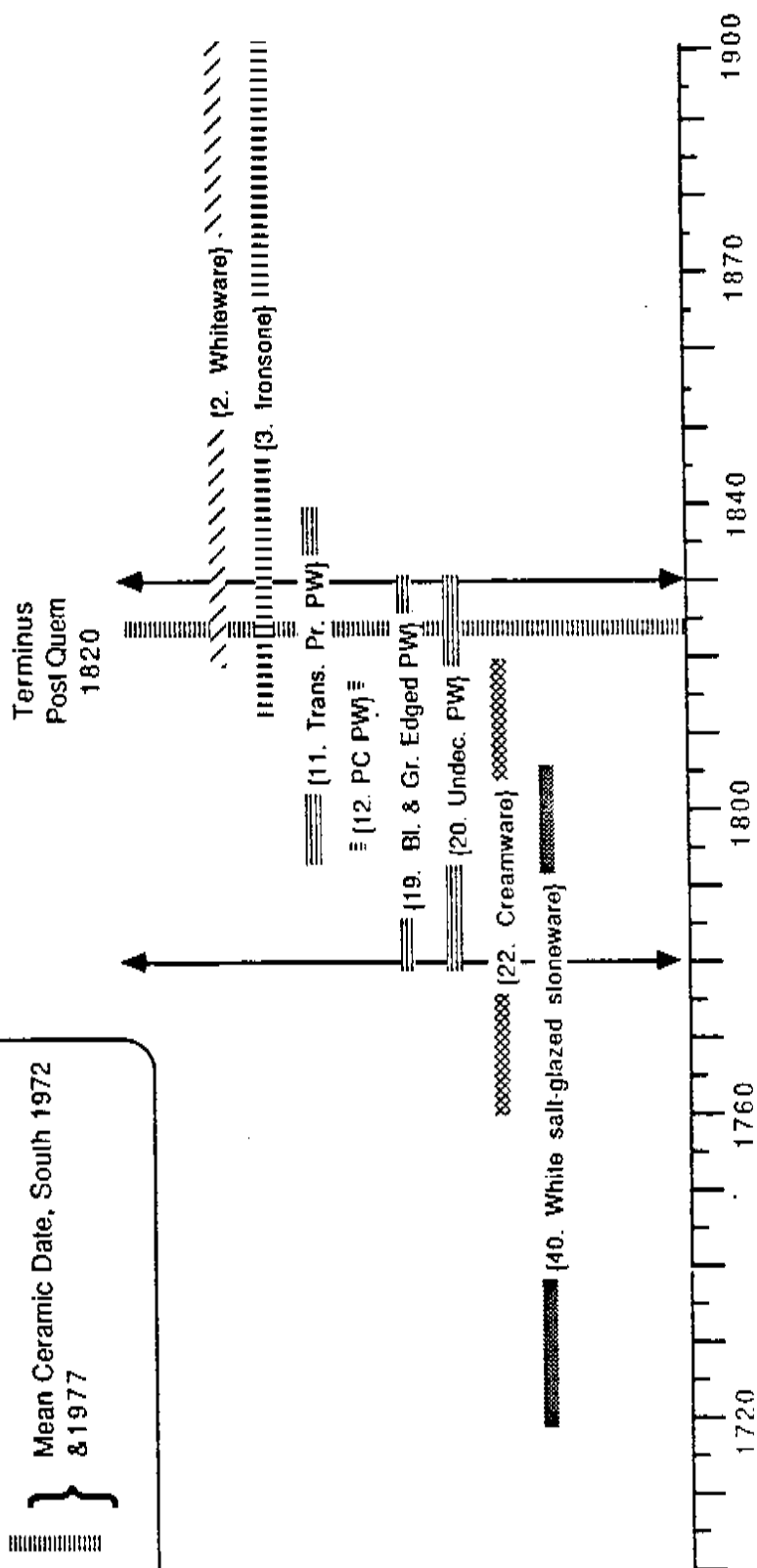
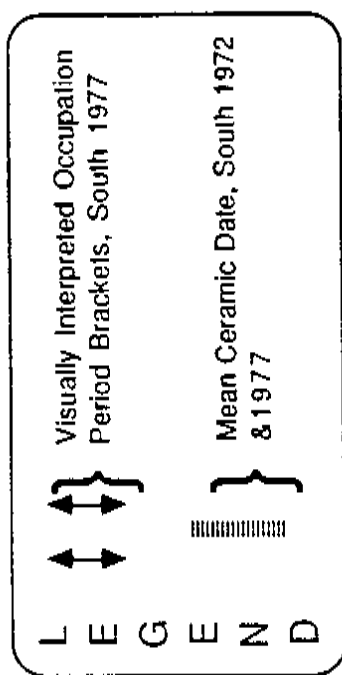


Figure 27

# RISEING SON TAVERN (7NC-E-65): Provenience Group 32, Cinders Midden West of Upper Foundation

Fj = 119, Mean Ceramic Date, 1830.7,  
Provenience Group 32

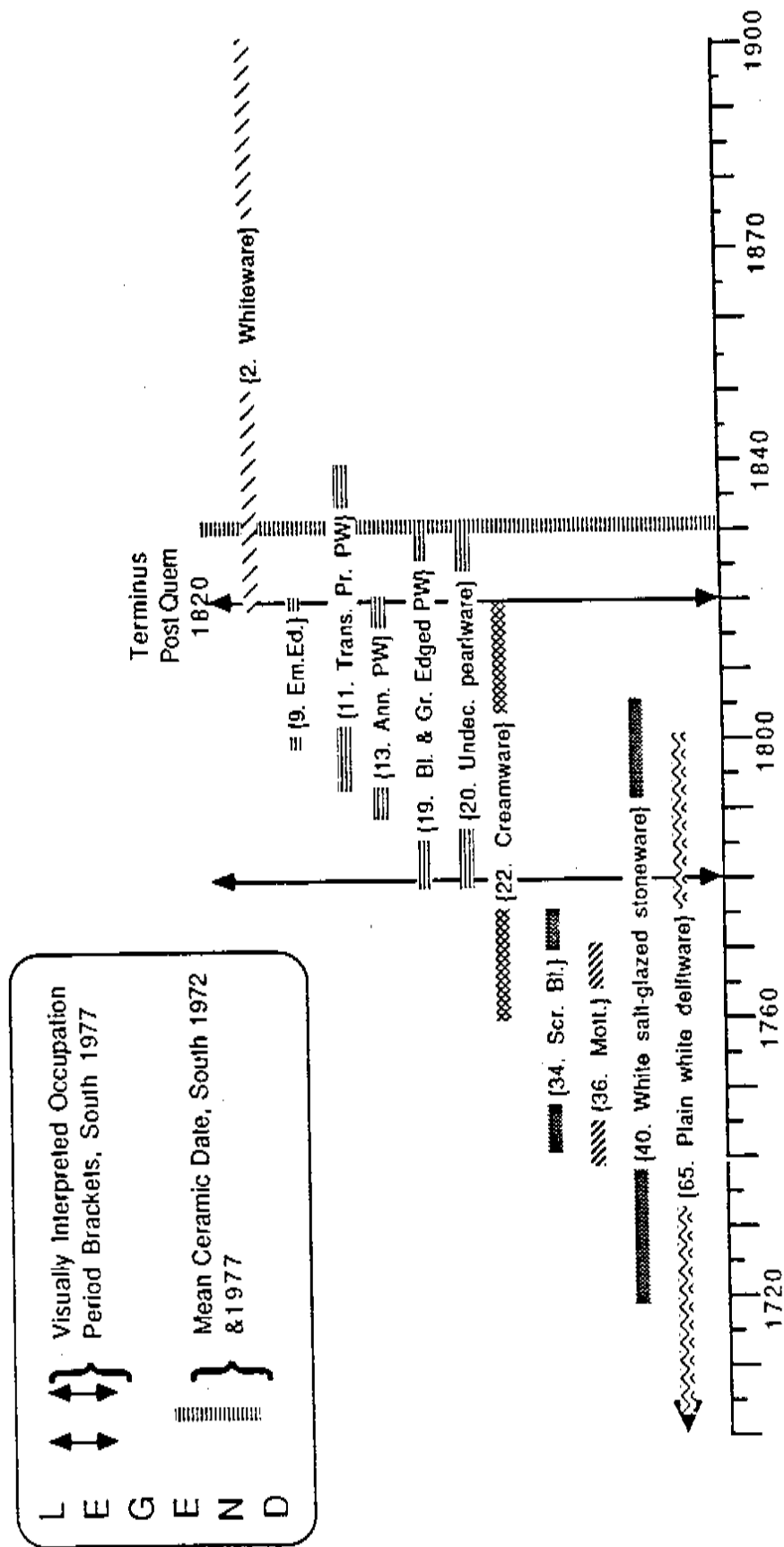




Figure 28

# RISEING SON TAVERN (7NC-E-65): Provenience Group 38, Unscreened Fill and Surface Collection

Fi = 57, Mean Ceramic Date, 1832.2,  
Provenience Group 38

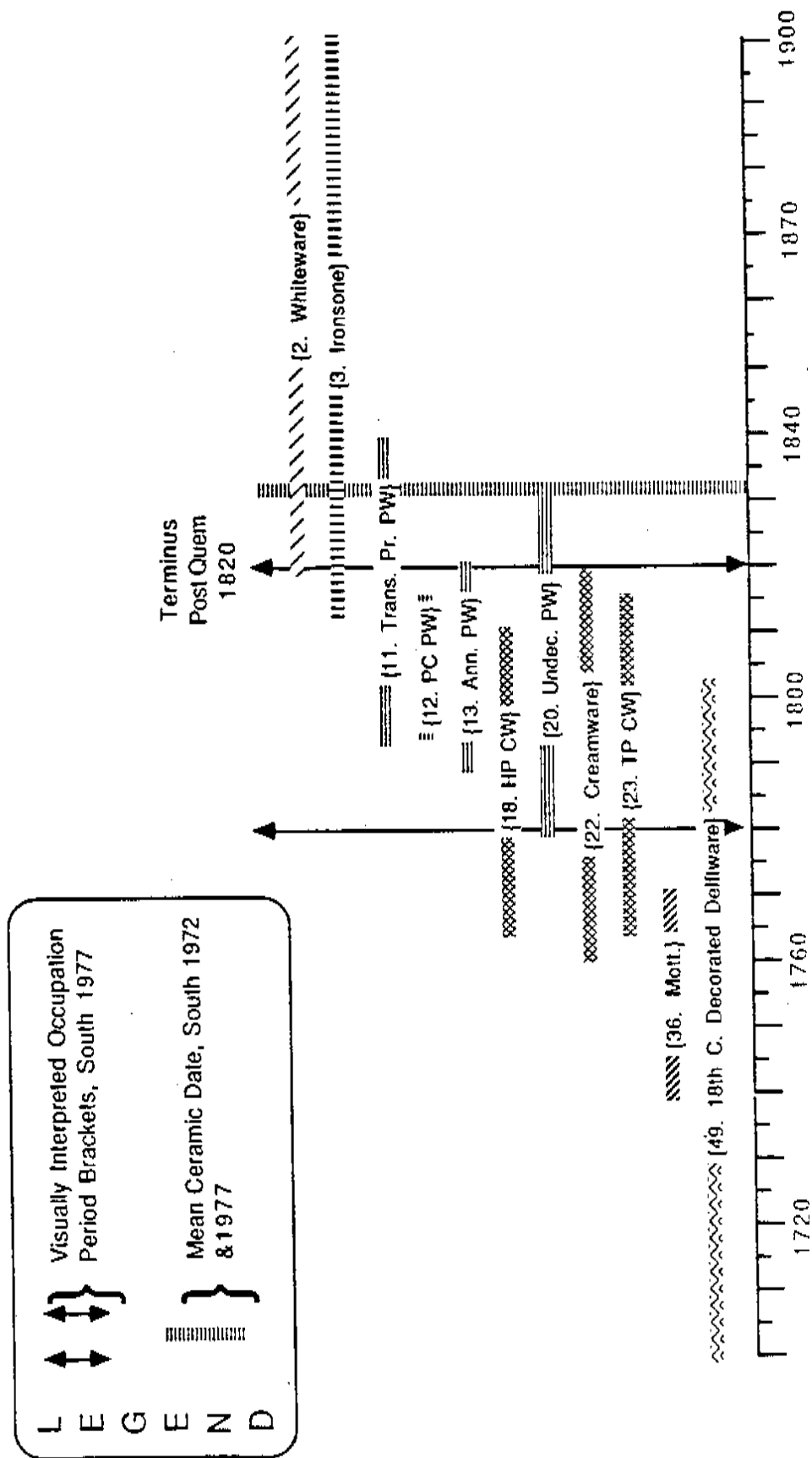
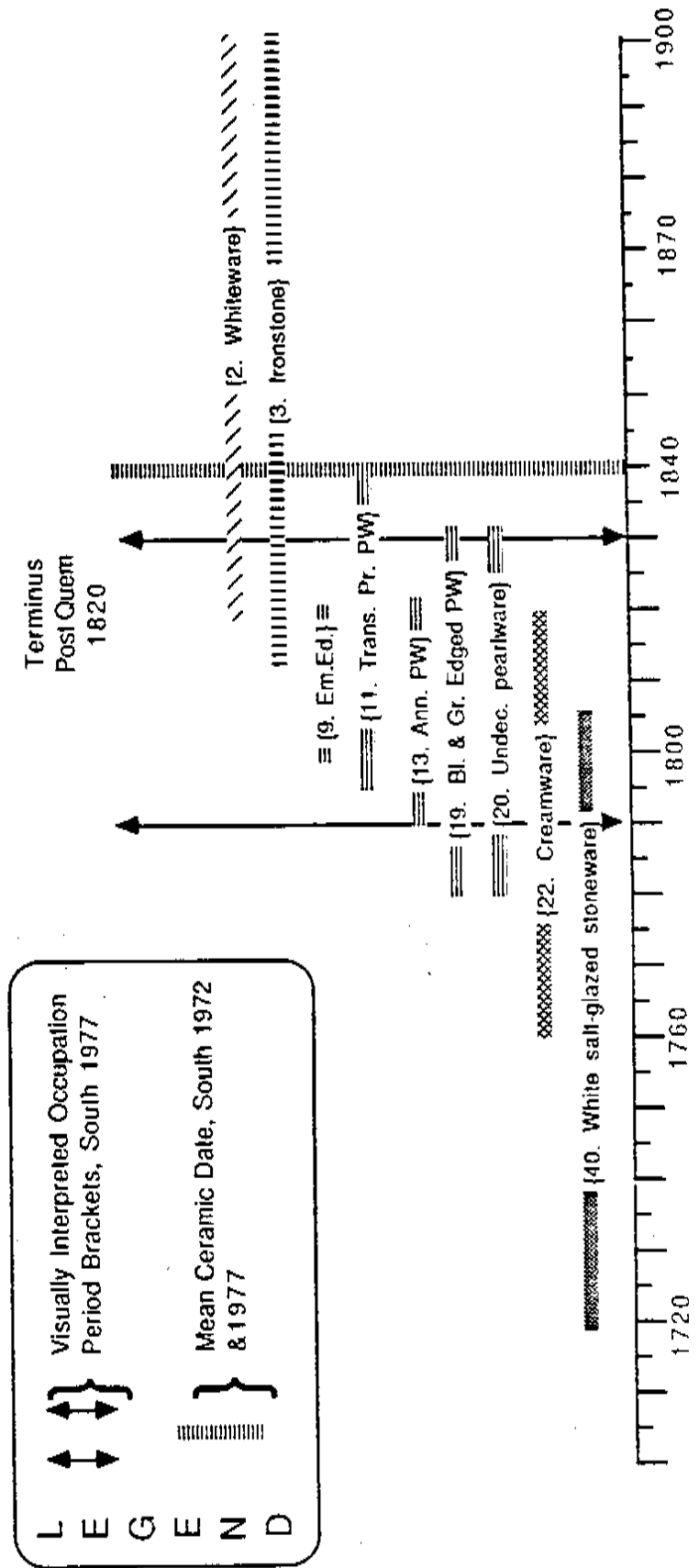


Figure 29

# RISEING SON TAVERN (7NC-E-65): Provenience Group 33, Lower Structure Interior

Fi = 65, Mean Ceramic Date, 1840.1,  
Provenience Group 33



Summary - The dating information for all the provenience groups is summarized in Figure 30, and it can be seen that Feature 99 represents a late eighteenth century provenience, while the remainder of the contexts cover the first two quarters of the nineteenth century, judging from their Mean Ceramic Dates. For some of the subsequent analysis the provenience groups were further grouped into "eighteenth century", Feature 99, and "nineteenth century" including the remainder of the in-situ proveniences. Several other kinds of analysis were completed using these groupings in various ways, synthesizing the results of the artifact analysis.

## **Synthetic Analysis:**

### **Intrasite**

This section describes the analysis of the assemblages from the provenience groups described above and provides a comparison between those groups. Because the space on the lot had been used in different ways, differences in assemblages from different parts of the site might be expected.

Functional Analysis: Intrasite - Procedures for the examination of functional groups of artifacts have been developed for historic sites using a system of increasingly generalized groupings of artifacts, following a model based on ceramics which proceeds from "type" through "ware" and "class" to "group" (South 1977:92-93). The assignment of more refined subdivisions of the system to the nine categories at the "group" level is often somewhat arbitrary; for example the assignment of "bone fragments" to the "Bone" group seems fairly obvious, but the "Tobacco Pipe group" contains only ball clay (kaolin) pipes, while "Stub-stemmed Pipes" appear in the "Activities group". The assignments are based on South's perception of what is "useful" (South 1977:92) based on his experience mainly with colonial period sites. His analysis produced a range of distributions of the proportions of the various artifact groups that was sufficiently regular that he defined as the "Carolina Artifact Pattern". In general, eighteenth century domestic sites will approximate this pattern, based on a variety of subsequent studies. Other kinds of sites sometimes vary in regular ways from this pattern, producing their own kinds of patterns such as the "Frontier Artifact pattern" (South 1977). As is the case with the Mean Ceramic Date, the statistical rationale for the functional group pattern analysis is not always very solid, but the analysis seems to be justified by the empirical results, and is widely used.

The distribution of items into the various groups becomes even more problematical with nineteenth century materials because of the greater range and versatility of industrial manufacturing processes for consumer goods. An example of this range of production for items made of metal is illustrated in Plate 11. However, since a number of studies are available for comparison, this breakdown has been applied to the data for the various provenience groups at the tavern site. Before comparing the results with other sites, comparisons were made between the group subdivisions of the site internally, to see if functional differences between use areas or depositional contexts could be discerned. The percentage distributions for the artifacts from each provenience group are given for South's Functional Group categories are given in Table 2, along with the predicted range of variation for the

Figure 30

# RISEING SON TAVERN (7NC-E-65): All Provenience Groups, Bracket Date Summary

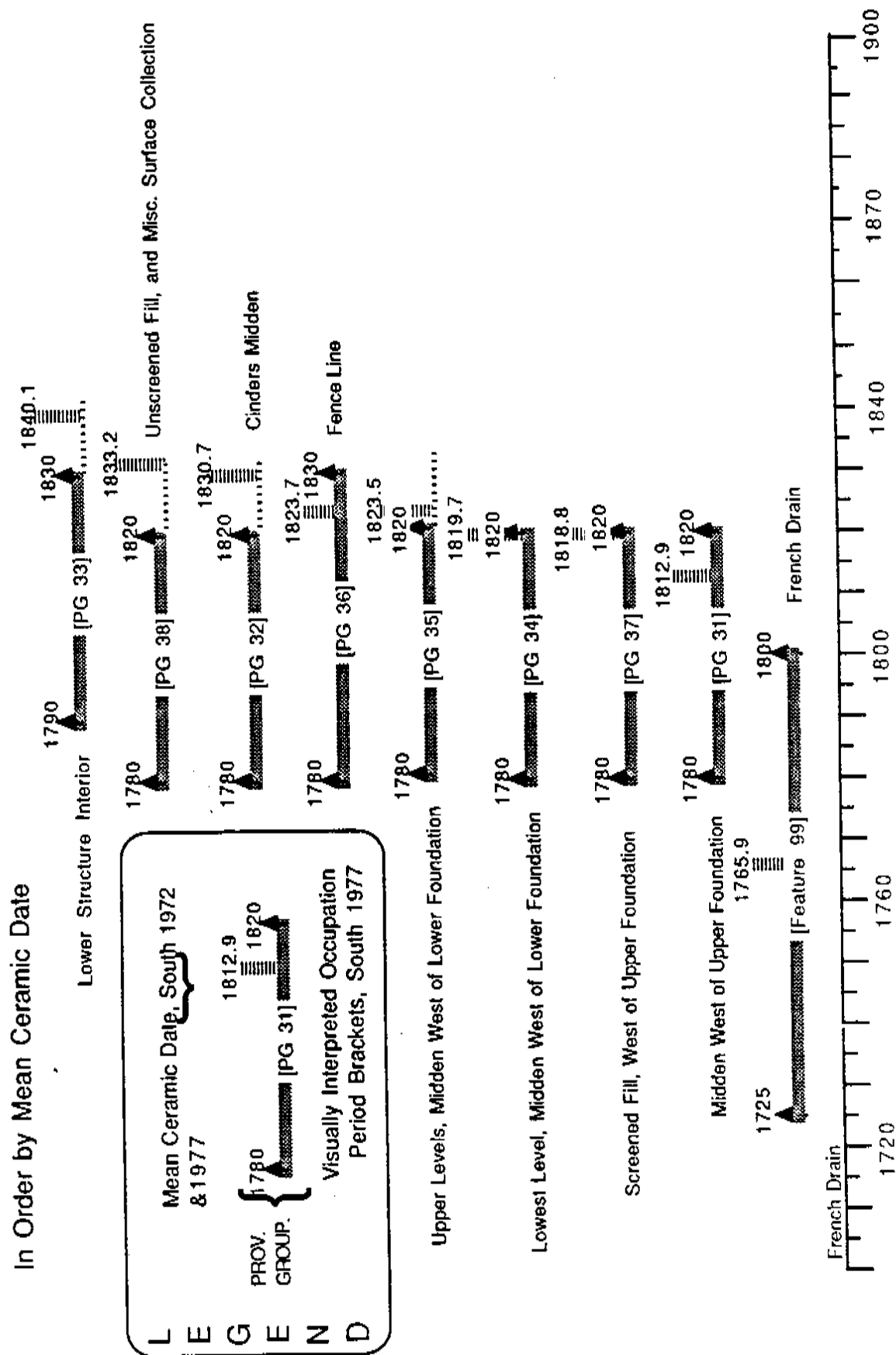


Plate II: Metal Artifacts

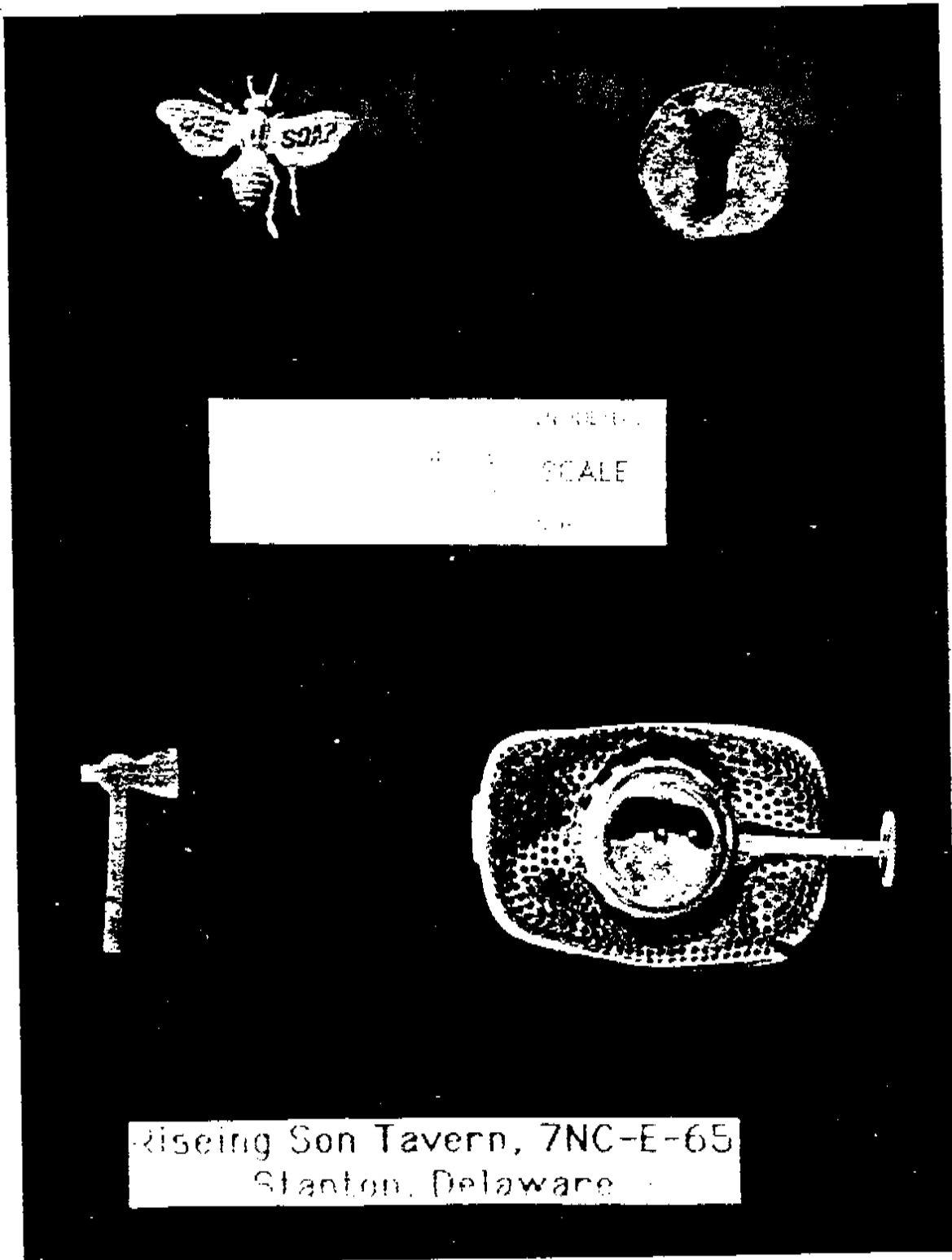


Table 2: Rising Son Tavern, South's Functional Groups, Intrastate

Provenience Group	No	MCD	N[MCD]	Kitchen	Architect.	Furniture	Arms	Clothing	Personal	Pipes	Activities	Total
Midden, West of Upper Foundation	31	1812.9	180	Count	472	154	0	1	2	1	4	57
			%		68.31%	22.29%	0.00%	0.14%	0.29%	0.14%	0.58%	8.25%
Cinders Midden	32	1830.7	119	Count	583	306	11	3	1	1	4	110
			%		57.21%	30.03%	1.08%	0.29%	0.10%	0.10%	0.39%	10.79%
Lower Structure Interior	33	1840.1	65	Count	454	912	1	0	5	0	0	137
			%		30.09%	60.44%	0.07%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	9.08%
Lowest Level, Midden West of Lower Found.	34	1819.7	447	Count	1021	136	0	0	1	0	9	67
			%		82.74%	11.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.73%	5.43%
Upper Levels, Midden West of Lower Found.	35	1823.5	1007	Count	2822	734	3	4	5	7	35	394
			%		70.48%	18.33%	0.07%	0.10%	0.12%	0.17%	0.87%	9.84%
Fence Line	36	1823.7	90	Count	305	49	0	0	0	0	4	79
			%		69.79%	11.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	18.08%
Screened Fill, West of Upper Foundation	37	1819	190	Count	554	502	3	5	3	2	11	81
			%		47.72%	43.24%	0.26%	0.43%	0.26%	0.17%	0.95%	6.98%
Nineteenth Century Total		1822	2098	Count	6211	2793	18	13	17	11	67	925
			%		61.77%	27.78%	0.18%	0.13%	0.17%	0.11%	0.67%	9.20%
4												
French Drain, Fea. Eighteenth Cent. Total	99	1765.9	367	Count	998	271	0	0	7	0	46	29
			%		73.87%	20.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.52%	0.00%	3.40%	2.15%
Site Total			Count	7209	3064	18	13	24	11	113	954	11406
			%		63.20%	26.86%	0.16%	0.11%	0.21%	0.10%	0.99%	8.36%
Unscreened Fill	38	1832	57	Count	230	41	0	1	0	3	13	41
			%		69.91%	12.46%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.91%	3.95%	12.46%
Carolina Pattern	Mean			63.1%	25.5%	0.2%	0.5%	3.0%	0.2%	5.8%	1.7%	
	Range			47.5% to 78.0%	12.9% to 35.1%	0.0% to 0.7%	0.0% to 1.5%	0.0% to 8.5%	0.0% to 0.6%	0.0% to 20.8%	0.1% to 3.7%	
Architectural (Frontier) Pattern	Mean			27.6%	52.0%	0.2%	5.4%	1.7%	0.2%	9.1%	3.7%	
	Range			10.2% to 45.0%	29.7% to 7430.0%	0.0% to 0.5%	0.0% to 15.6%	0.0% to 6.9%	0.0% to 0.7%	0.0% to 27.1%	0.0% to 11.8%	

next site beyond those included in South's original calculations, and the mean value for the sites included in his original analysis for the Carolina Pattern and for the Frontier Pattern (South 1977). As may be seen, the values for the individual Provenience Groups generally fall within South's predicted range of values for the Carolina Pattern, although there are some exceptions. The most notable variation from the pattern occur in the "Activities Group" where the percentage values for the Provenience Groups vary between 5.43% (Provenience Group 34) and 18.08% (Provenience Group 36), consistently above the 3.7% maximum value predicted for the next Carolina Pattern Site (South 1977:119). The fact that the remaining values are not much displaced from the overall pattern is probably accounted for by the consistently low percentages of tobacco pipe, a somewhat surprising characteristic for assemblages from a tavern.

Provenience Group 33, Lower Structure Interior, shows an unusually high percentage of architectural items (60.44%) in comparison to the Carolina Pattern, and the percentage of the kitchen artifacts (30.09%) is lower, by what appears to be a roughly reciprocal amount. It is very likely that the increased proportion of architectural items from the barn floor has resulted from the destruction of that building, probably by fire. The increased proportion of architectural items from structure interiors has been noted by South, and has resulted in the re-naming of the "Frontier Pattern" as the "Architectural Pattern" (South 1979: 224). In the case of Provenience group 33, if the destruction of the wooden portions of the structure was unintentional, as indicated by the charred wooden remains, then the majority of the nails and other hardware would have fallen to the floor, rather than being salvaged or removed when the structure was dismantled. The reverse relationship between architectural and kitchen materials appears in Provenience Group 34, the lowest midden levels from west of the lower foundation. Here the Kitchen Group makes up 82.74% of the collection, higher than South's predicted range, and the architectural debris is only 11.02%. This may be because neither building nor destruction of buildings was taking place on the site while this midden horizon was being deposited. The remainder of the values for the individual provenience groups do not depart greatly from South's range.

South has observed that assemblages will vary in size and content according to their position within a site (South 1979: 218). Yard maintenance -- sweeping, etc. -- may concentrate materials toward fence lines, and this may account for the increase in thickness in the midden in the direction of the fence line west of the lower structure. South also provides a classification of artifact "Disposal Modes" and their relationships to refuse types, sizes, and conditions (South 1979: 221), and he and Tordoff (1979) recognize that the source and depositional character of particular intrasite context will affect the distribution of the functional groups. Neither offers observations, however, on how the general pattern of South's functional types might be affected by these variables, except in specific, ad-hoc cases (and, other than the re-interpretation of the "Architecture Pattern", mentioned above). With no basis for predicting specifically what similarities and differences might be found between the defined provenience groups at the Hotel Lot, we did attempt to identify such similarities.

The Robinson Coefficient of Agreement, mentioned in connection with Rockman and Rothschild's (1984) study provides a convenient way to compare the provenience groups:

$$SR_{ij} = 200 - \sum_{k=1}^n |P_{ik} - P_{jk}|$$

To obtain the Coefficient ( $SR_{ij}$ ), the absolute differences between the percentages ( $P$ ) of each of  $k$  attributes in assemblages  $i$  and  $j$  are summed, and that sum is subtracted from 200. The latter value represents the maximum possible agreement between the two assemblages, a situation where the total proportion of all attributes  $k$  in each assemblage is 100% (Doran and Hodson 1975:139). The assemblages can be compared only one with one other, and hence the comparisons are referred to as "pair-wise".

Table 3  
Robinson Coefficient: Order of Similarity for South's Function Groups

Prov. Group	SR <sub>ij</sub>	Prov. Group	Rank	Prov. Group	SR <sub>ij</sub>	Prov. Group	Rank
PG31	191.63	PG35	1	PG34	175.76	PG35	8
PG36	189.08	PG37	2	PG34	175.70	PG99	9
PG35	184.22	PG99	3	PG34	173.95	PG36	10
PG35	183.49	PG36	4	PG32	172.33	PG35	11
PG31	182.96	PG99	5	PG32	171.78	PG37	12
PG31	176.97	PG32	6	PG31	171.03	PG34	13
PG31	176.92	PG36	7	PG36	168.14	PG99	14

Prov. Group	SR <sub>ij</sub>	Prov. Group	Rank	Prov. Group	SR <sub>ij</sub>	Prov. Group	Rank
PG33	161.43	PG37	15	PG32	138.76	PG33	22
PG32	159.93	PG99	16	PG34	130.12	PG37	23
PG32	159.36	PG36	17	PG33	121.91	PG31	24
PG31	156.16	PG37	18	PG33	115.40	PG35	25
PG35	148.62	PG37	19	PG33	105.25	PG99	26
PG32	148.39	PG34	20	PG33	100.76	PG36	27
PG37	142.42	PG99	21	PG33	93.24	PG34	28

The measure was calculated for each pair-wise comparison between the groups and the comparisons are shown in Table 3, arranged in rank order from highest to lowest. The expectation is that assemblages that result from the same kinds of functional activity sets will have similar percentage distributions of functional artifact groups<sup>4</sup>, and therefore higher values of the coefficient. The highest value achieved by the measure is 191.63 for the comparison between the midden deposits west of the upper foundation (Provenience Group 31) and those from the lowest midden levels west of the lower foundation (Provenience Group 35). Each of these provenience groups appears four times in the the ten highest-valued



comparisons, suggesting the "representative" quality of the midden deposits. The values are in general quite high, with 18 out of 28 comparisons above 150. Provenience Group 33 appears in comparisons with lower scores, and the high proportion of architectural items (and the corresponding low value for the kitchen artifacts) mentioned above accounts for this.

These results confirm the expectation that materials that come from contexts with similar functional origins (in this case, middens) will have high values for the comparison statistic, while different context functions (midden vs. building floor) will exhibit low values.

Ceramic Value Analysis: Intrasite - Another measure that we have used in the past to compare ceramic assemblages is the Tau statistic (e.g. Thompson 1984). One important reason for using this measure is that it allows comparisons between samples that are not randomly drawn, and is therefore not limited to situations where the statistical rules of sampling have been strictly followed. In practice, these rules are rarely followed strictly in archaeological excavation anyway and many statistical analyses that are supposed to depend upon the assumption that samples are random, as well as other assumptions, are in fact robust when applied to archaeological data. A correlation measure such as Tau, that is more consistent with the real nature of the archaeological data, is more reliable in relationship to that data, and if it provides a useful analysis this is an important characteristic. It also provides less general or extensible results, however, since the numerical value of a correlation between two data sets, is not necessarily equivalent to the numerical value of a correlation between two different data sets, and this is a serious limitation in this measure. Lengthy discussions of these issues are included in almost every book on the use of statistics in the social sciences, and particular reference has been made to Thomas' text Figuring Anthropology (1976) for this analysis.

To complete the calculations the ceramics are divided up into ware groups and decorative types and put into percentage order. Each type is then assigned a rank number from highest to lowest percentage value, and these rank orders are compared by the statistical calculation:

$$\text{Tau} = \frac{4\sum C_i - n(n-1)}{\sqrt{[n(n-1) - T_x][n(n-1) - T_y]}}$$

The statistical rationale for the details of the calculation is somewhat complicated, and reference should be made to Thomas (1976) for a more complete discussion. The terms of the equation may be defined as follows: "Tau" is the value of the statistic obtained by completing the calculation indicated by the terms on the right side of the equal sign. Those terms may be grouped into the numerator and the denominator of the fraction indicated. The terms in the numerator include the constant "4",  $\sum C_i$ , which is the sum of the counts of the differences in rank order between two assemblages for each ranked variable, and "n", which is the number of attributes ranked for each assemblage. The attributes must be the same for each of the two assemblages compared, while the rank order of the attributes may differ, and

it is indeed that difference that the statistic measures. In the denominator, the only new terms (other than the square root calculation) are "Tx" and "Ty". These are calculated correction factors for ties in the rankings of attributes in the "x assemblage" and the "y assemblage".

If the computation of Tau is cumbersome, the interpretation of the result is relatively straight-forward. The value of the statistic varies between +1 and -1. The former value indicates identical ordering of ranked variables. For example, if the percentages of ceramic types in assemblage X are placed in order by size of percentage, as Type 1 = 60%, Type 2 = 30%, Type 3 = 6%, and Type 4 = 4%, and if the same four types occur in assemblage Y in the same order, by size, Type 1 = 75%, Type 2 = 15%, Type 3 = 7%, and Type 4 = 3%, then a Tau comparison between assemblage X and assemblage Y will yield the value "+1", indicating that the ordering of the types is identical (note that the percentages don't have to be the same, only the rank order). If, on the other hand, the rank order of the types is exactly reversed, then the value of the statistic will be "-1": Assemblage X has Type 1 = 60%, Type 2 = 30%, Type 3 = 6%, and Type 4 = 4%, and Assemblage Y has Type 1 = 3%, Type 2 = 7%, Type 3 = 15%, and Type 4 = 75%. A Tau value of zero indicates no association between the rank orders of the two assemblages. As is the case with the Robinson Coefficient, only two assemblages at a time can be compared.

The analysis is based on two assumptions. First, consumers will select the amounts of particular kinds of ceramics on the basis of their functional needs. An "average" household will have certain basic food processing and consuming activities regardless of income. Food must be procured, cooked, and served, and, if sufficient surplus is available -- sometimes related to income -- it may be stored. The functional characteristics of the household will affect the distributions of the functionally defined types. For example, rural households which process more foodstuffs from completely raw materials may possess a larger proportion of vessels devoted to initial storage and processing -- butter churns, milk pans, etc. -- than do urban households. Household composition will affect the distributions also. If an extended family is present or if there are servants supplied with different food consumption wares or hand-me-downs, then the distribution will be affected (Otto 1975).

The second assumption is that the distribution of different decorative types across these functional activities will vary with several social and economic conditions, including income. One of the conclusions of Miller's (1980) analysis of the wholesale price lists for the "Refined White Earthenwares" is that, although the prices for the major decorative groupings change, the rank order of the cost of each group remains the same for the same vessel forms; that is, *Transfer Print* is always more expensive than *Hand Painted*, which in turn is always more expensive than *Minimally Decorated*, and finally, "Plain" or *CC Ware* (Plate 12) is always the least expensive, allowing it to function as the base value for whole vessels of the same kind in the face of changes in the currency, exchange rates, etc. Real income will likely influence the tendency to acquire more costly items, but access to certain materials will also be influenced by their availability, which, in turn, will be affected by the geographic position of the consumer in the market.

Plate 12: Refined White Earthenwares

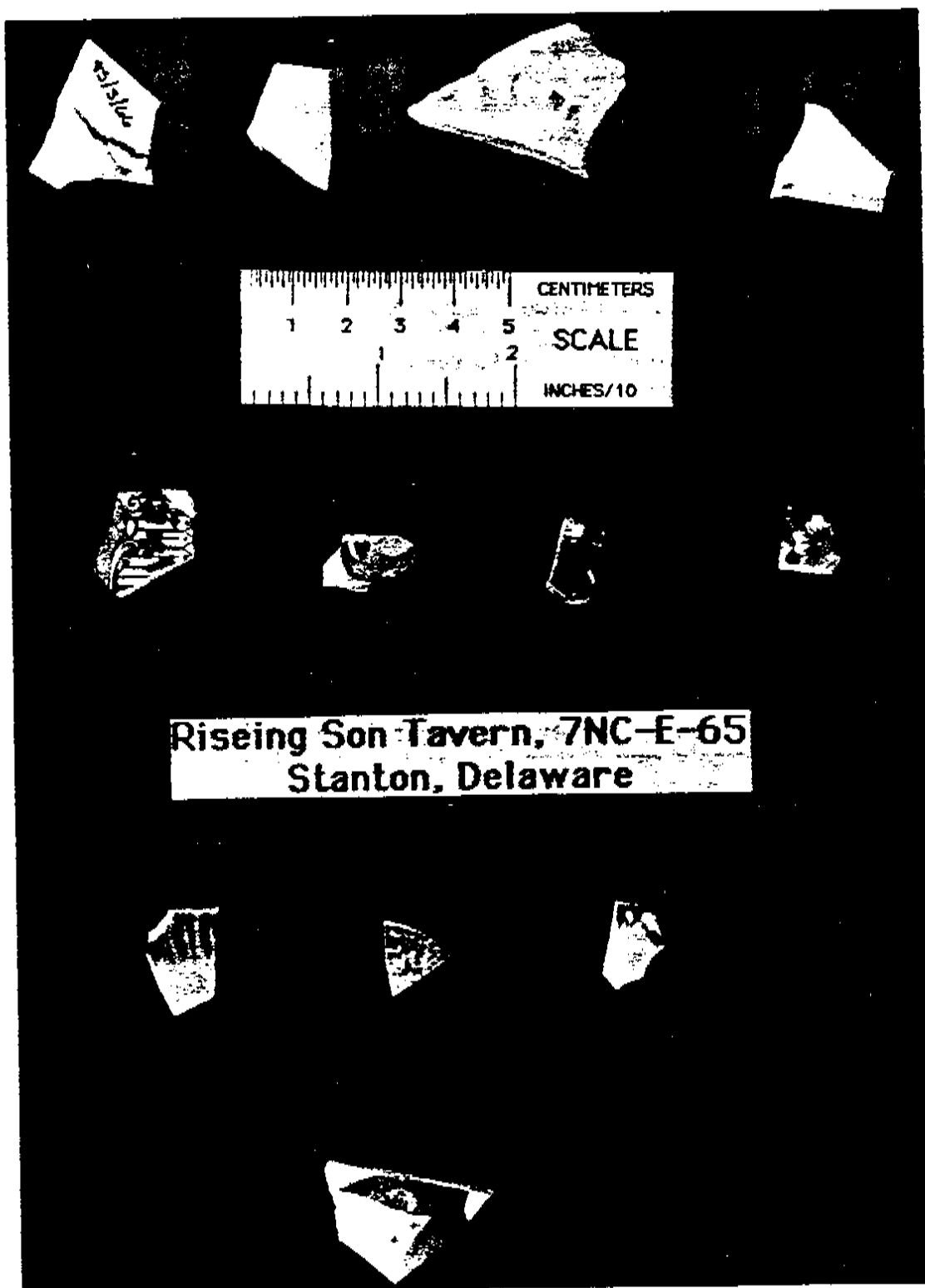


Table 4  
Ceramic Decorative Types: Percent & Rank Order, Intrasite

Provenience Groups		PG31		PG37		PG34		PG35	
Decorative Types	Code	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
Porcelain	1	7.5	2.87%	3	5.90%	9	0.77%	7	2.55%
RefRedWare	21	6	4.58%	7	1.55%	8	1.03%	8	2.50%
RefStWare	22	7.5	2.87%	5	2.48%	10	0.26%	10	1.15%
TransRwes	4	4	5.16%	6	2.17%	3	12.58%	3	8.75%
HPRwes	5	5	4.87%	4	3.73%	5	3.08%	9	1.67%
MinDecRwes	6	9	2.58%	9.5	0.62%	4	6.93%	4	4.69%
UndecRwes	7	1	41.83%	1	41.30%	2	34.15%	1	37.01%
Yellowware	11	10	0.00%	9.5	0.62%	7	1.28%	5	3.64%
CoarseStWare	12	3	5.73%	8	0.93%	6	2.31%	6	2.71%
CoarseEWare	13	2	29.51%	2	40.68%	1	37.61%	2	35.35%
-Totals		n=349	100.00%	n=322	100.00%	n=779	100.00%	n=1921	100.00%
Mean Ceramic Date		1812.9	1818.8	1819.7	1823.5				

80

Provenience Groups		PG36		PG32		PG38		PG33	
Decorative Types	Code	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank33	%
Porcelain	1	8	1.46%	4	3.75%	4	8.39%	4.5	5.95%
RefRedWare	21	9.5	0.98%	8	0.54%	9	0.70%	8.5	1.19%
RefStWare	22	9.5	0.98%	7	1.34%	5	4.20%	7	2.38%
TransRwes	4	3	13.66%	6	2.41%	3	10.49%	2	16.67%
HPRwes	5	7	1.95%	9.5	0.00%	6	2.80%	6	3.57%
MinDecRwes	6	4	6.83%	3	4.29%	7.5	2.10%	10	0.00%
UndecRwes	7	1	44.88%	2	25.47%	2	24.48%	1	50.00%
Yellowware	11	5	2.93%	9.5	0.00%	10	0.00%	8.5	1.19%
CoarseStWare	12	6	2.44%	5	2.95%	7.5	2.10%	4.5	5.95%
CoarseEWare	13	2	23.90%	1	59.25%	1	44.76%	3	13.10%
-Totals		n=205	100.00%	n=373	100.00%	n=147	100.00%	n=84	100.00%
Mean Ceramic Date		1823.7	1830.7	1832.2	1840.1				

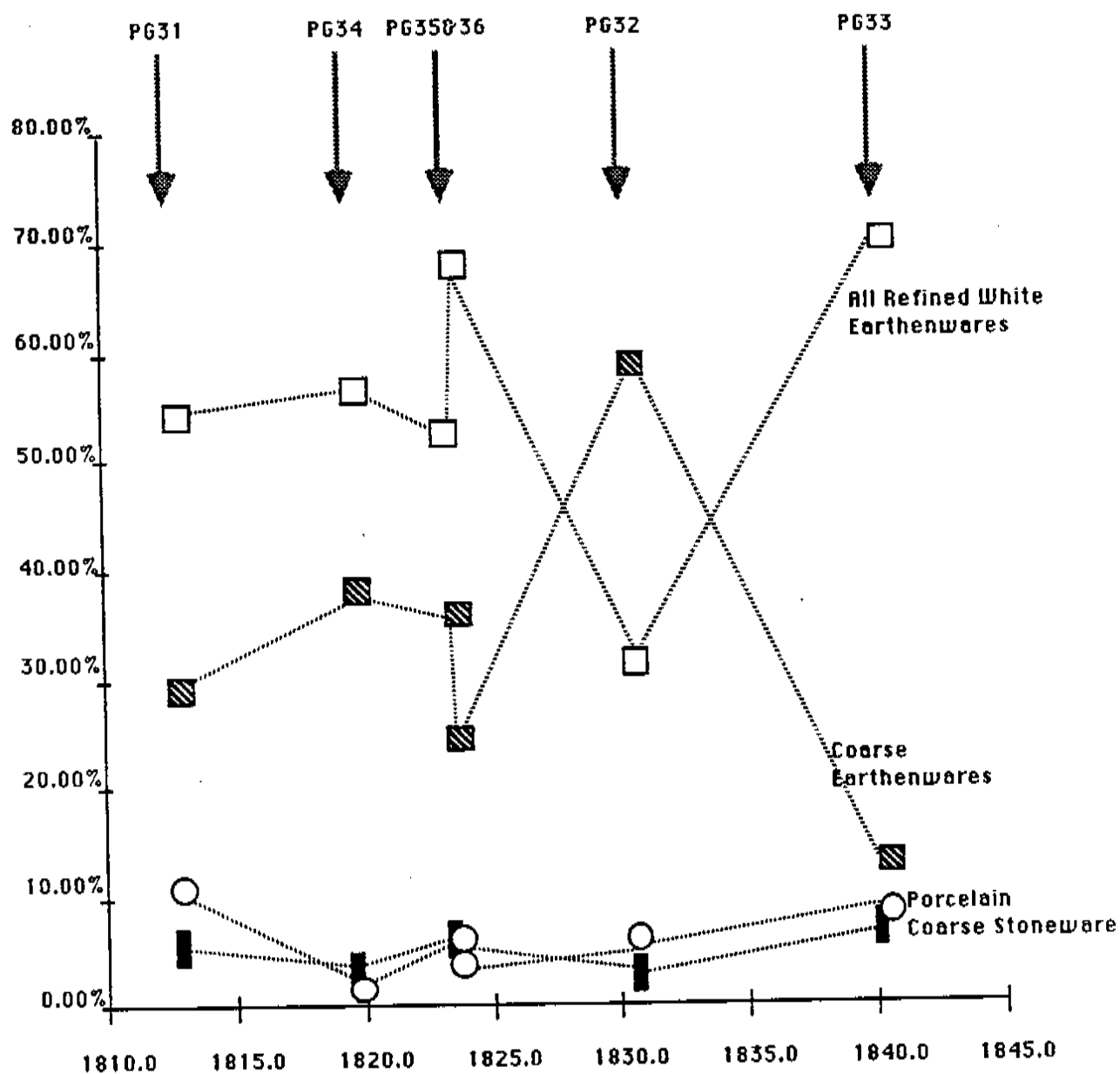
In addition to Refined White Earthenwares ordered by documentary data, we have assumed that the relative costs of certain other groups of ceramics, such as coarse earthenwares, coarse stonewares, porcelain, etc. have also been fairly consistent, though we lack the same kind of specific, documented cost relationships. We originally hypothesized that the income level of the site inhabitants would determine the ordering of the types, and that, while the percentages of each type might fluctuate somewhat, the ordering would remain relatively stable for a particular income group. The importance of site-functional characteristics has become more evident as the use of the measure is extended. Whatever the interpretations, the measure does detect similarities (and differences) between the ceramic assemblages. The rank orders of the ceramic types for the tavern lot provenience groupings are given in Table 4, and the Tau values for the comparisons between Provenience Groups in Table 5 (Feature 99 is not included in this analysis, which is designed to deal with 19th century assemblages). In general, the values of Tau are not particularly high for these comparisons. Only seven of the 21 pairwise comparisons achieve values above .5, so the values are low when compared to inter-site comparisons where eighteen of the 20 pairwise comparisons achieve values above .5 (Table 12). Thus, there is more variation within the different parts of this site than there is between this site as a whole and the sites compared in this study.

Table 5  
Intrasite Tau Comparisons

Provenience Groups	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
32	0.341						
33	0.529	0.345					
34	0.517	0.382	0.341				
35	0.382	0.517	0.386	0.689			
36	0.432	0.432	0.391	0.742	0.876		
37	0.477	0.295	0.621	0.157	0.112	0.114	
38	0.494	0.542	0.595	0.396	0.303	0.024	0.542

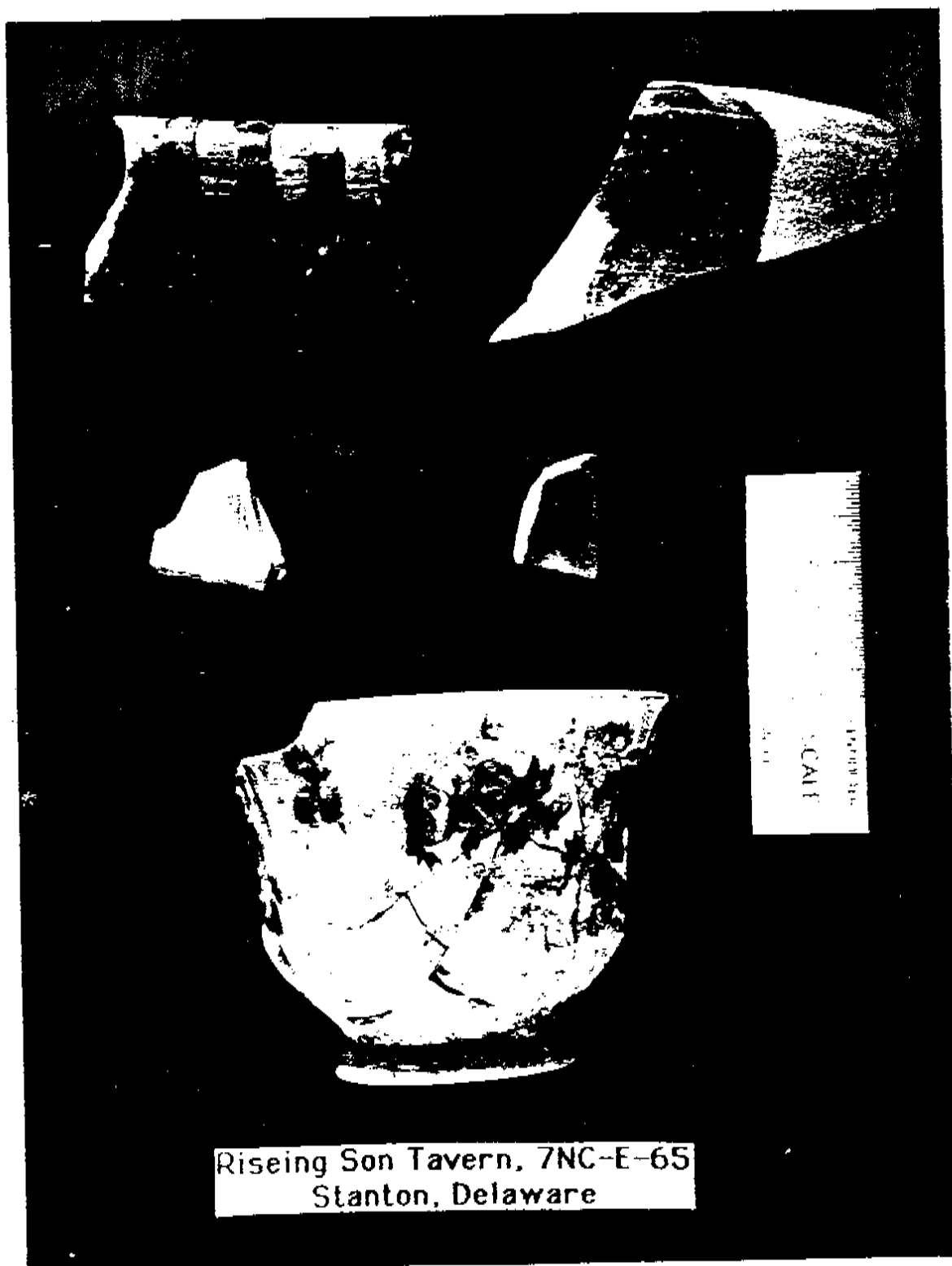
The possibility that differences in the distribution of specifically functional characteristics of the *ceramic* assemblages from the different provenience groups (Plate 13) was generating the dissimilarities between groups was considered, but an examination of the data did not seem to support this. Figure 31 shows the percentage relationships between the decorative types when they are grouped by functional ware-type, in temporal sequence by Mean Ceramic Date. Provenience Groups 37 and 38 are excluded from consideration since the former is a mixed fill context and the latter is a "grab sample" representing no particular time period or use context. Provenience Group 36, the Fence Line context, has been included, although it is likely to have been somewhat mixed, or disturbed by fence repair and replacement (it is very close in date to Provenience Group 35, the upper levels of the midden west of the Lower Foundation, and for most ceramic types the percentages for these two contexts are close together). The "Porcelain, etc." group includes porcelain plus refined redwares and refined stonewares. These materials were most commonly

**Figure 31**  
**Riseing Son Tavern: Percent Ceramics by Functional Group**



[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for each type, rather than implying continuous variation.]

Plate 13



Riseing Son Tavern, 7NC-E-65  
Stanton, Delaware

used for tea and coffee service, while the Refined White Earthenwares, including Pearlware, Creamware and Whiteware, generally were from vessels intended for more "everyday" table use. The Refined White Earthenwares (abbreviated "RWEs" in the tables) were also used for some food preparation and chamber wares, gradually taking over most of the functions performed by the other functional ware types as the Nineteenth Century drew to a close<sup>5</sup>. In the nineteenth century, Coarse Earthenwares, mostly the ubiquitous "Redware", were usually from more utilitarian vessels used for food preparation and processing, and for storage of materials that were not adversely affected by the porous nature of the ceramic fabric. The Coarse Stoneware, which includes the Yellowwares for this tabulation, were also utilitarian and were particularly useful for the storage of liquids or liquid preserved foods such as pickles since they were not porous<sup>6</sup>. They were generally more expensive than the Coarse Earthenwares, for items of similar size and use.

The proportions of Porcelain and Coarse Stoneware are consistently small and relatively close together. The differences in order between these two groups are not regarded as significant. The Refined White Earthenwares are consistently the most numerous, and appear to be increasing their proportion through time, except at Provenience Group 32, which is the Cinders Midden west of the upper foundation. In this assemblage, which dates to 1830, the Refined White Earthenwares and the Coarse Earthenwares essentially change places. Table 4 clearly indicates that the largest portion of the shift in place between the Refined White Earthenwares and the Coarse Earthenware is the reduced amount of Undecorated Refined White Earthenware accompanied by a corresponding increase in the Coarse Earthenware. The Undecorated Refined White Earthenware composes only 25.47% of the total ceramic assemblage in Provenience Group 32, and is consistently higher at the other locations, while the coarse earthenware increases to 59.25%, the largest value that it attains. This suggests that there is some exchange in function between these two ware groups, as indeed Miller observes that while most vessel forms were available in "CC" ware (Undecorated Refined White Earthenware) "... it was most commonly used for utilitarian vessels such as bowls, mugs, chamber pots, and kitchenwares" (Miller 1984:42). These were the vessel forms that were also commonly produced in redware, so this midden may contain the remains from a period when the cheaper local ceramics were being used as a substitute for Refined White Earthenware, much of which was imported. Another interpretation would be that the cinders midden reflects the use of the structure on the upper foundation as a kitchen, where food preparation vessels, particularly coarse earthenwares which might be less likely to move from the kitchen to the dining area, were being broken at a higher rate. The fact that porcelain achieves the highest rank appearance in this context when table ceramics alone are compared (see below) would not be consistent with this interpretation, however. The pattern of increasing proportions of Refined White Earthenwares through time (and concomittant reduction in the amount of coarse earthenware) recovers at the latest context, Provenience Group 33, the Lower Structure Interior. In general, the Refined White Earthenwares, Coarse Stoneware and "Porcelain, etc." are increasing their proportions through time, while coarse earthenwares are declining, with the exception of Provenience Group 32. The Cinders Midden does have generally lower Tau values than the other contexts, but it is not the only context with low values. The overall ordering of the functional ware



groups is not changing much through time, so the low Tau values must be accounted in some other way.

Another explanation for the differences reflected in the low Tau values is that differences within functional ware-type groups are affecting the ceramic patterns between the provenience groups on an intra-site basis, particularly the Refined White Earthenwares. Figures 32 through 41 show the percentage distributions for all the decorative types from each context with the contexts arranged in Mean Ceramic Date order. The dotted lines connecting the percentage data points represent trend line connectors, rather than calculated regression values. These trend lines are included to provide a visual impression of general trends in changes of percentages for each type. As indicated previously, Provenience Groups 37 and 38 are not shown in these graphics since the former is a mixed fill and the latter is a small "grab" sample. The source of the data for these figures may be found in Table 4.

Looking at the types within the functional groups, Porcelain, Refined Redware, and Refined Stoneware (Figures 32 - 34) are the most expensive items. These ware types were usually reserved for tea and coffee service, and it seems unlikely that a tavern, in particular, would put out whole dinner sets or place settings of this expensive material. We see that the general form of the distribution curve for all these types is concave upward; in other words, the proportions of all three of these types decline from the value found in Provenience Group 31, the earliest nineteenth century context on the lot, to a low point near 1820 for Porcelain and Refined Stoneware, and 1830 for Refined Redware, and subsequently rising again. If we assume with Wise (1976) that porcelain, by virtue of its high cost, is a particularly sensitive indicator of economic status, we would be tempted to conclude that status of the lot occupants (the status of the tavern?) fell and rose again through the period of occupation represented by the archaeological contexts.

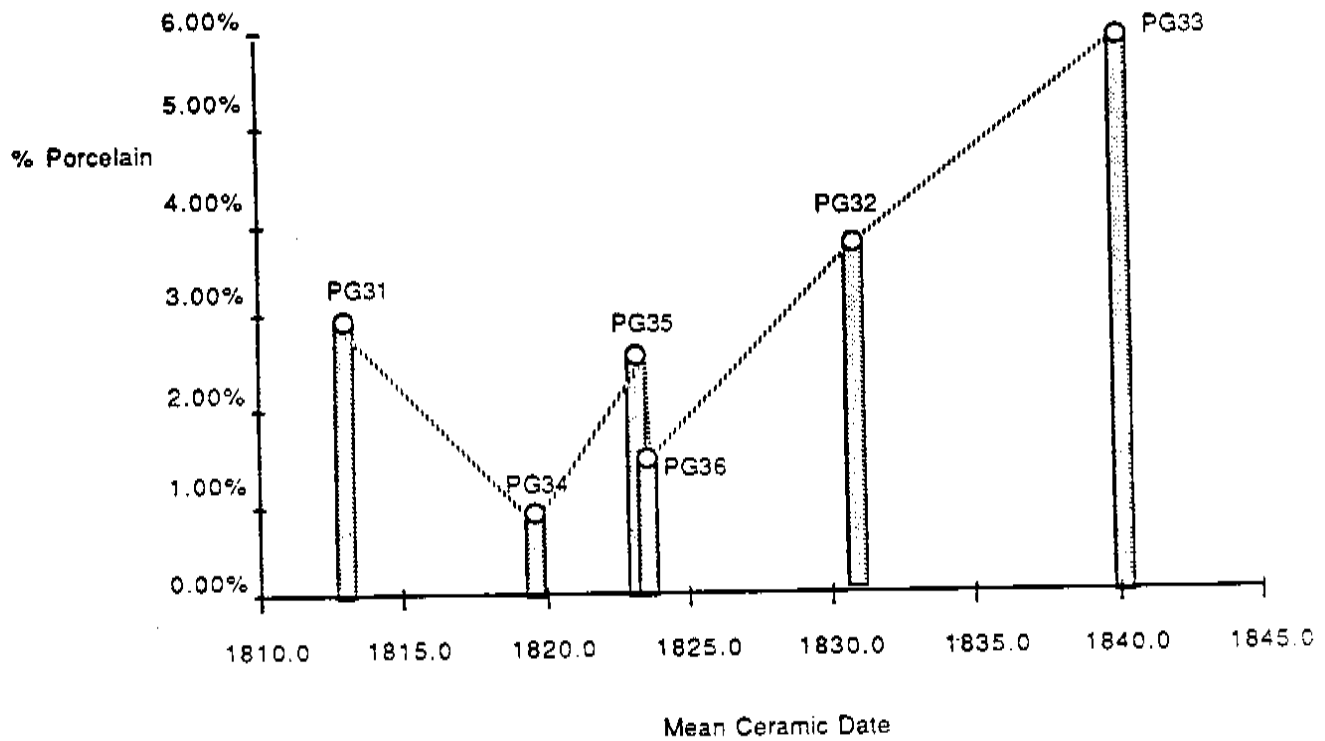
The next group of ceramics is the Refined White Earthenwares. These are the most commonly used table ceramics following the initial introduction of Creamware in the last half of the eighteenth century, and they also became popular for chamber wares and other utilitarian purposes during the nineteenth century. They are divided into four groups, following Beidleman's modification (Beidleman et al 1983) of the decorative breakdown devised by Miller (1980) for these ceramics. The most expensive of decoration on the Refined White Earthenwares is transfer printing, abbreviated TransRwes in the tables, a technique developed in the eighteenth century. Hand painted designs was the next most expensive decorative technique, abbreviated HPRwes in the tables, followed by a group of more mechanical techniques such as banding, which are grouped together under the classification "Minimally Decorated", abbreviated MinDecRwes, although they can often appear to be elaborate and gaudy. The least expensive of the Refined White Earthenwares were those classified here as "Undecorated", abbreviated UndecRwes in the tables, and they are equivalent to the "Common Creamware" or "CC" designation included in the price lists examined by Miller (1980).

Although the prices for these groups changed between 1796 and 1855, declining on the average, the ordinal relationship between the prices of the four groups remained the same; in other words transfer printed ceramics are always more expensive than hand painted wares in the same vessel forms, which are, in turn

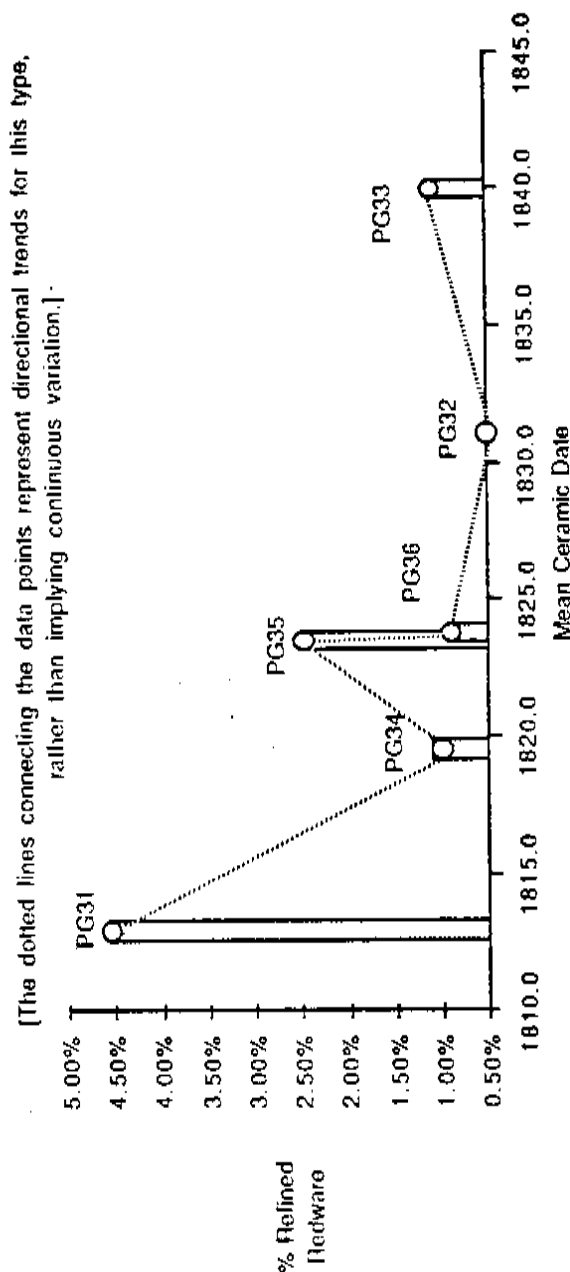
**Figure 32**

**Riseing Son Tavern: Percent Porcelain through Time  
Bar Chart**

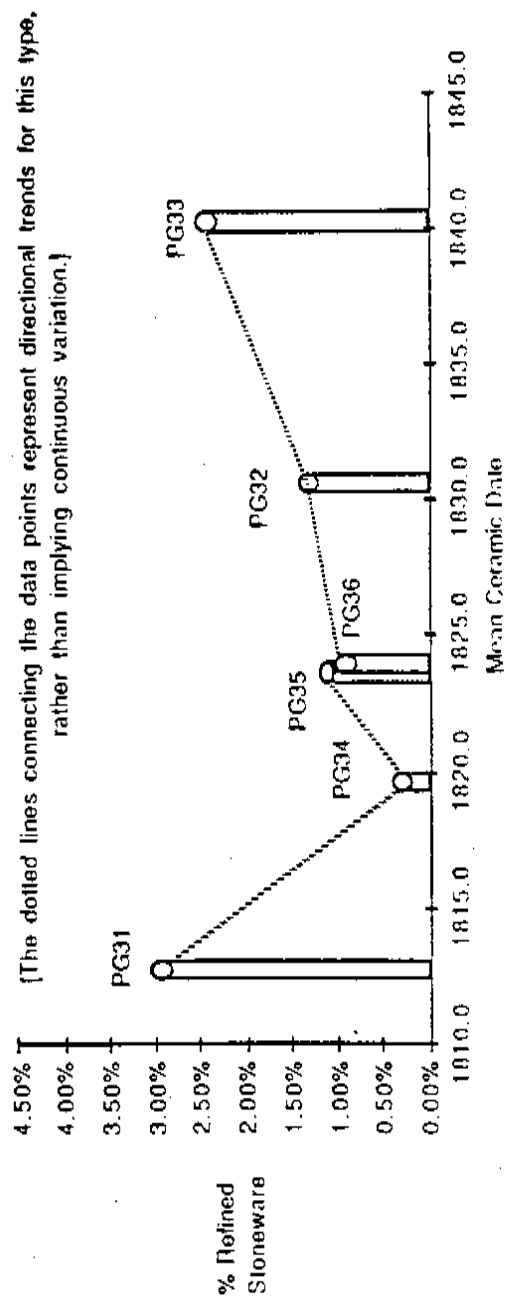
[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation.]



**Figure 33**  
**Rising Son Tavern: Percent Refined Redware**  
**BarChart**



**Figure 34**  
**Rising Son Tavern: Percent Refined Stoneware through Time**  
**Bar Chart**



always more costly than minimally decorated wares, etc. The proportional distributions of these types vary somewhat through time. Transfer-Printed Refined White Earthenware (Figure 35) generally increases through time, though it drops dramatically in Provenience Group 32, at 1830. Hand-painted Refined White Earthenwares (Figure 36) decline from a high in 1815 (Provenience Group 31) to zero in 1830 (Provenience Group 32) and reappear at the end of the sequence. The Minimally Decorated Refined White Earthenwares (Figure 37) increase in proportion from 1815 (Provenience Group 31) to 1820 (Provenience Group 34) and then show differing values for Provenience Groups 35 and 36, which are less than a year apart at 1823. From this point they decline, until they are absent at the Lower Structure Interior (Provenience Group 33) at 1840. The Undecorated Refined White Earthenwares show some fluctuation, particularly at Provenience Group 32 mentioned above, but generally rise toward the end of the (archeological) occupation.

The remaining decorative types are most commonly used for utilitarian purposes. The most common of these, Coarse Earthenware, has already been discussed. Yellowware and Coarse Stoneware represent only a small proportion of the collections, and they appear to rise and fall in complementary fashion - that is, Coarse Stoneware declines as Yellowware rises and vice versa (see Figures 39 and 40).

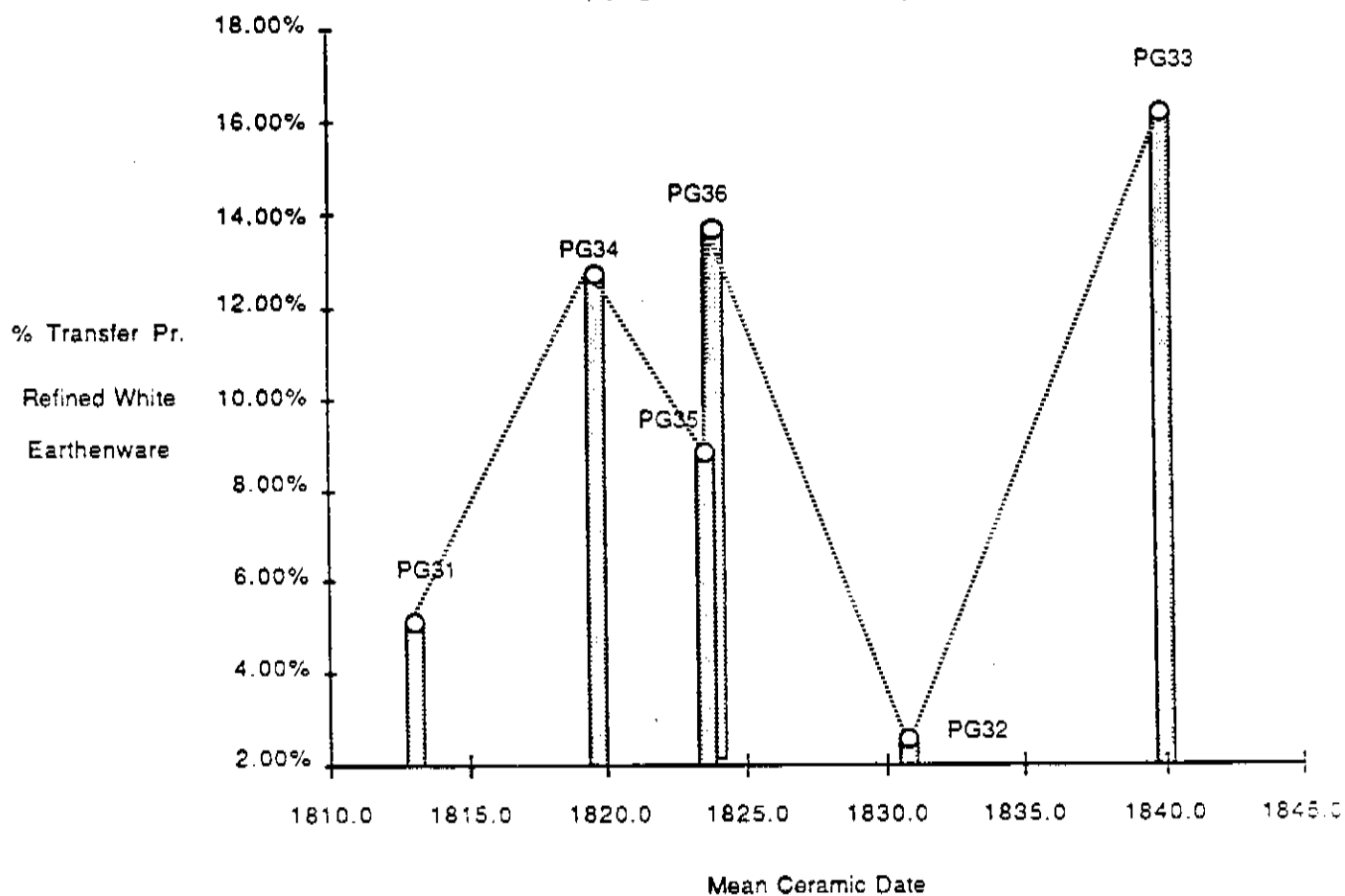
More specific cost information is available on the Refined White Earthenwares because of research carried out by George Miller (1980, 1984) so the proportions for those types have been computed separately from the rest of the ceramics (Figure 42). Three of the four types maintain a consistent ordering, with Undecorated always more numerous than Transfer-Printed, which, in turn is always more numerous than Hand-Painted Refined White Earthenwares. The fourth type, Minimally Decorated Refined White Earthenwares, occupies each of the three lowest ordering positions at least once in the total assemblage. Each time it changes position, it changes the rank order of the other types, and this may be contributing to the relatively low Tau values obtained when all the functional and decorative types are ranked together. With one exception, Provenience Group 32, the least expensive decorative type, Undecorated, and the most expensive of the Refined White Earthenwares types, Transfer-Printed, represent the first and second largest proportions of the collection of Refined White Earthenwares at the different provenience groups.

This may be related to the observation made after the testing program, that the ceramics at the extreme ends of the cost scale would appear in larger proportions at this site (Thompson 1984:76). This characteristic was observed for the total ceramic collection retrieved during testing, and will be discussed further in the discussion of the intersite comparisons. Indeed, even at Provenience Group 32, when the Porcelain, Refined Redware, and Refined Stoneware are combined and plotted as a percentage with the the Refined White Earthenwares (Figure 43 -- still excluding the other "utilitarian types"), the combined Porcelain-fine stoneware type achieves one of its higher values, transcending all the Refined White Earthenwares types except Undecorated. If the "Porcelain, etc." is, in effect, replacing the Transfer-Printed Refined White Earthenwares, then this fact, in combination with the increased proportion of the cheapest utilitarian ceramics, represented by the Coarse Earthenware, suggests that the Cinders Midden, Provenience Group 32, may be the

**Figure 35**

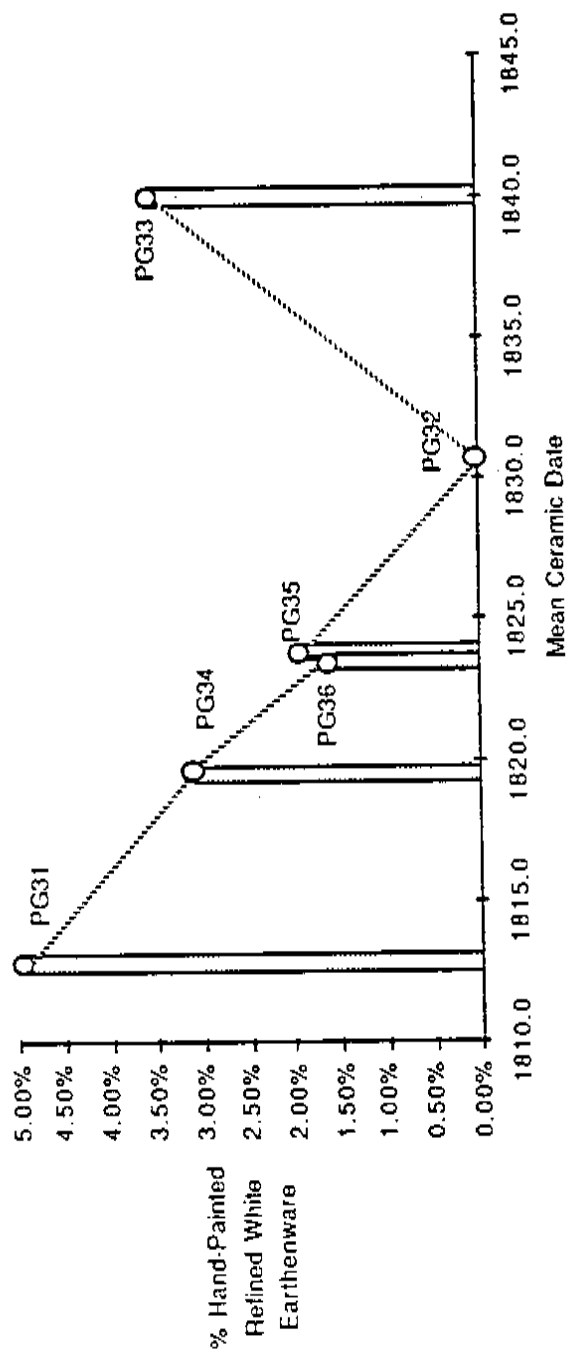
**Riseing Son Tavern: Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware  
Bar Chart**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type,  
rather than implying continuous variation.]



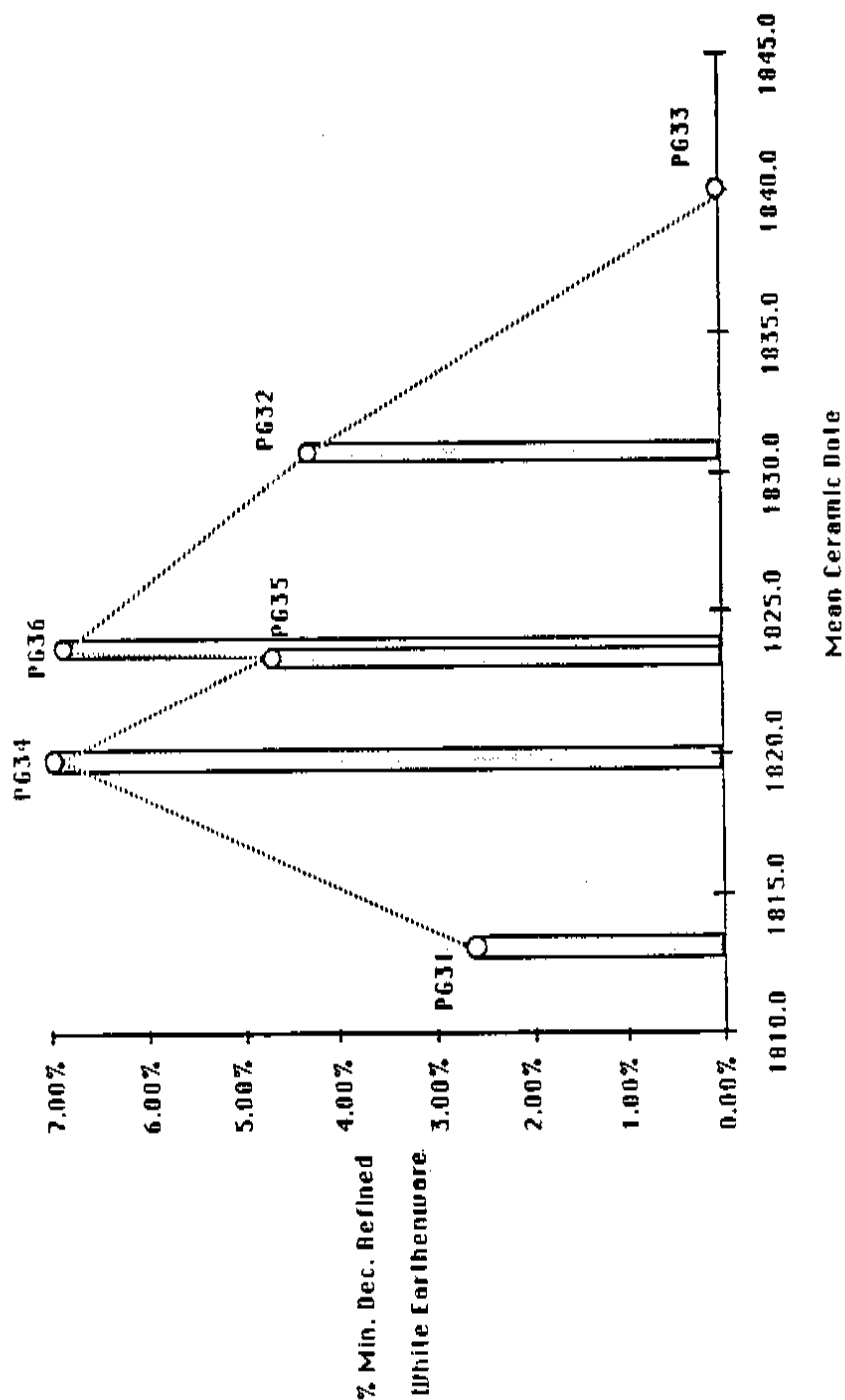
**Figure 36**  
**Rising Son Tavern: Percent Hand-Painted Refined White Earthenware through Time - Bar Chart**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation.]

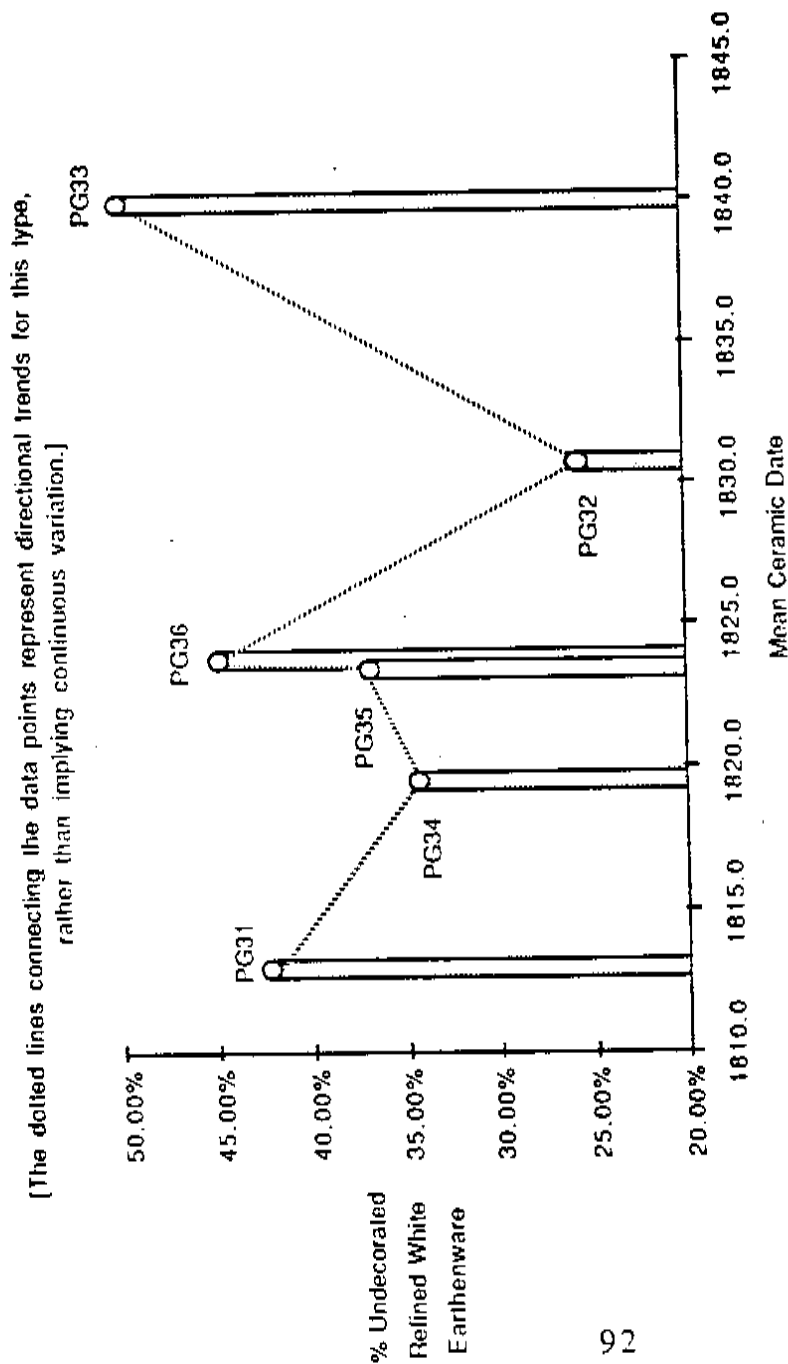


**Figure 37**  
**Rising Son Tavern: Percent Minimally Decorated Refined White**  
**Earthenware through Time - Bar Chart**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation.]



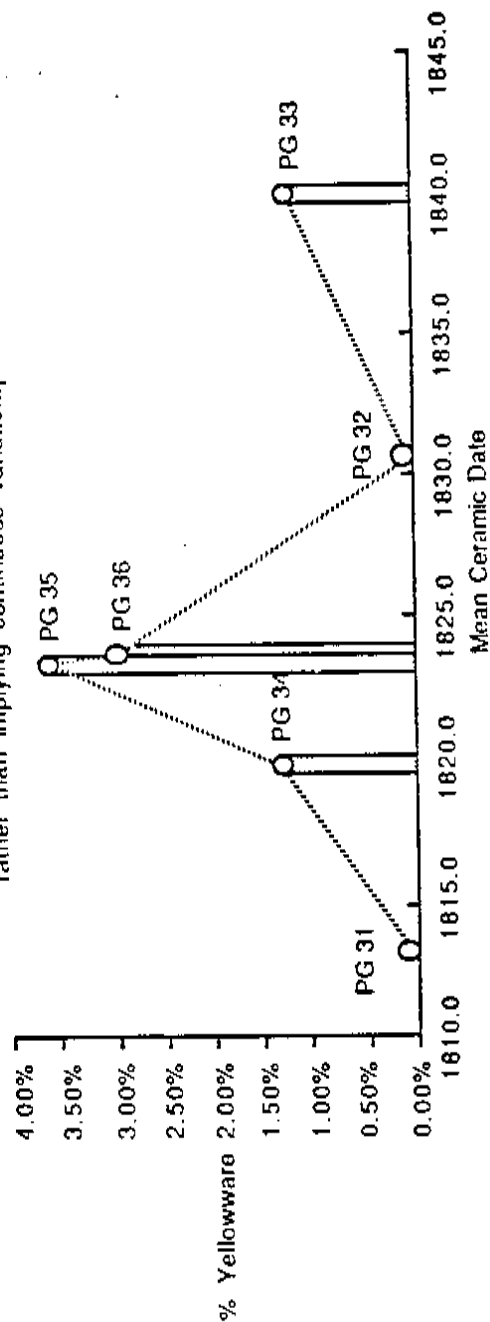
**Figure 38**  
**Rising Son Tavern: Percent Undecorated Refined White Earthenware**  
**through Time - Bar Chart**





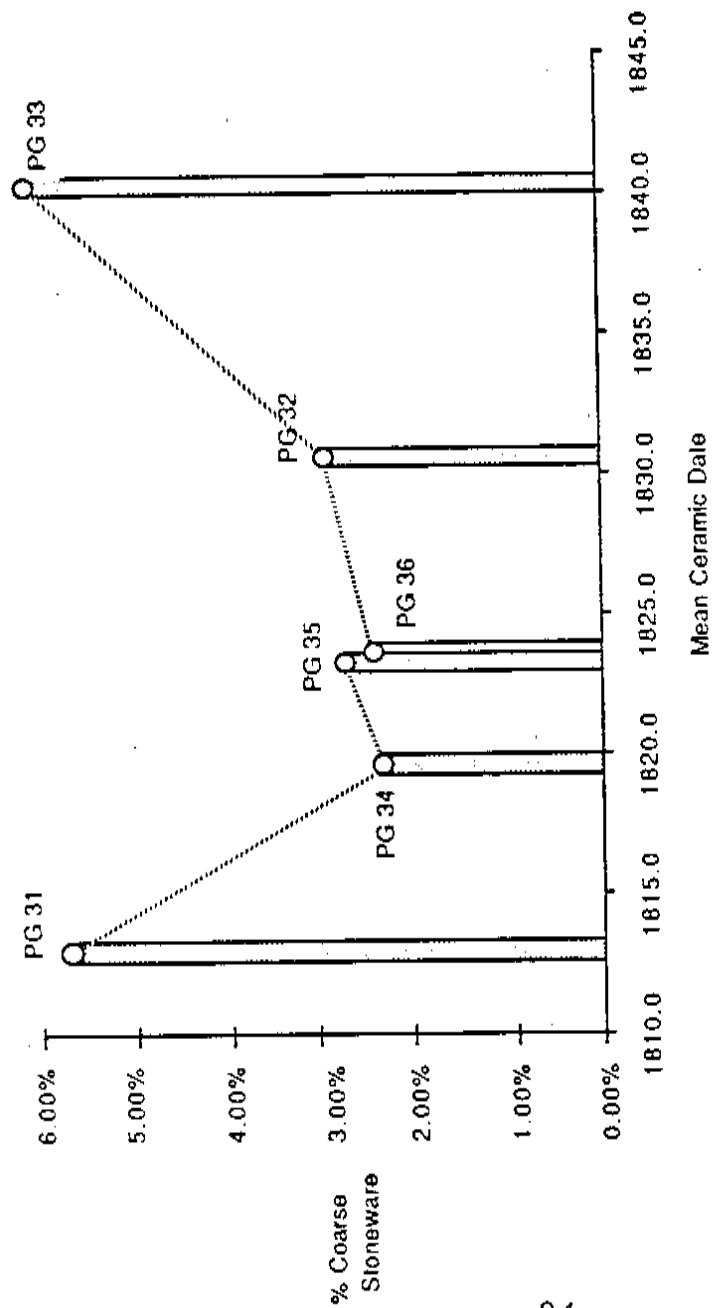
**Figure 39**  
**Rising Son Tavern: Percent Yellowware through Time**  
**Bar Chart**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation.]



**Figure 40**  
**Rising Son Tavern: Percent Coarse Stoneware through Time**  
**Bar Chart**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation.]



**Figure 41**  
**Rising Son Tavern: Percent Coarse Earthenware through Time**  
**Bart Chart**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation.]

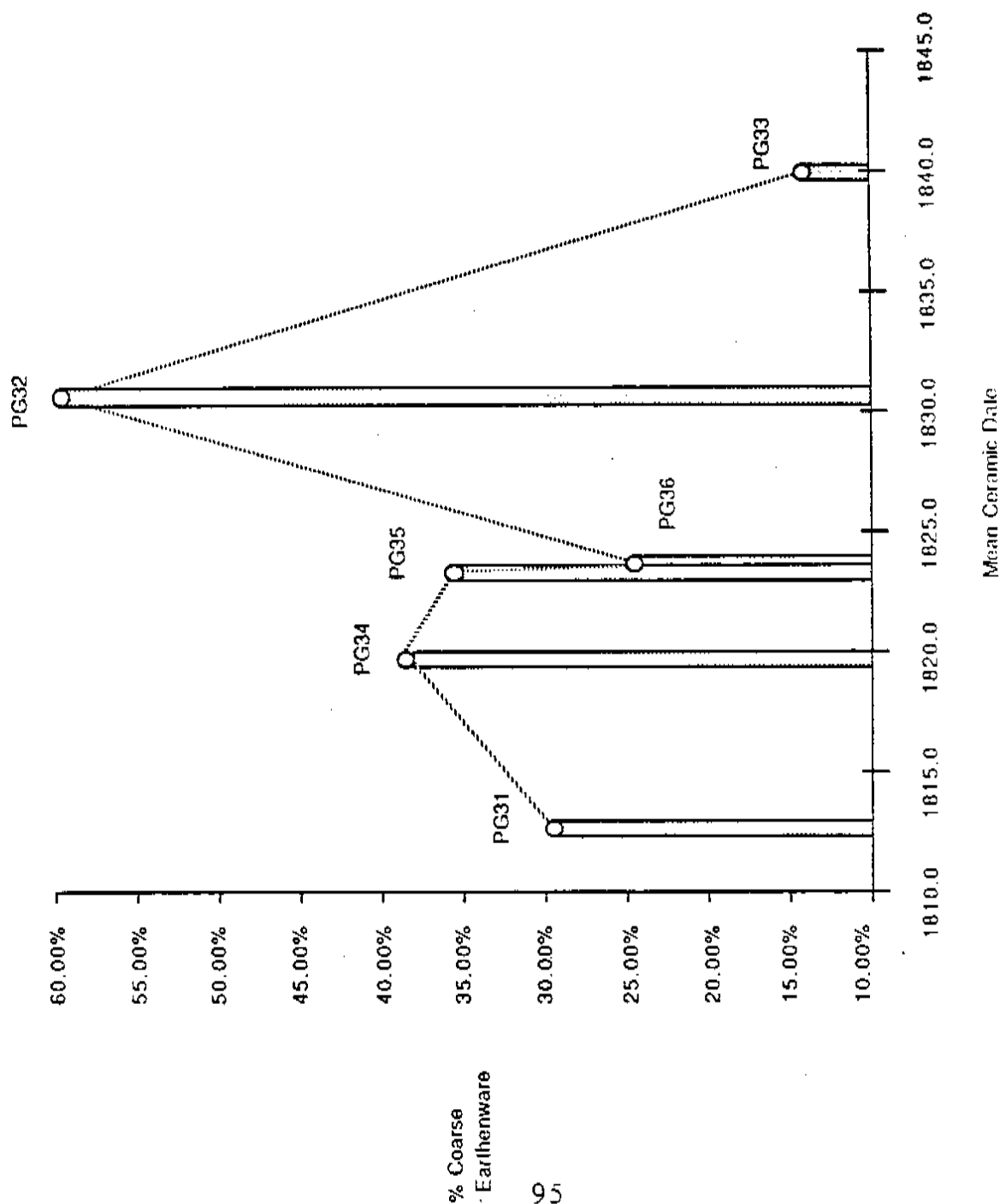
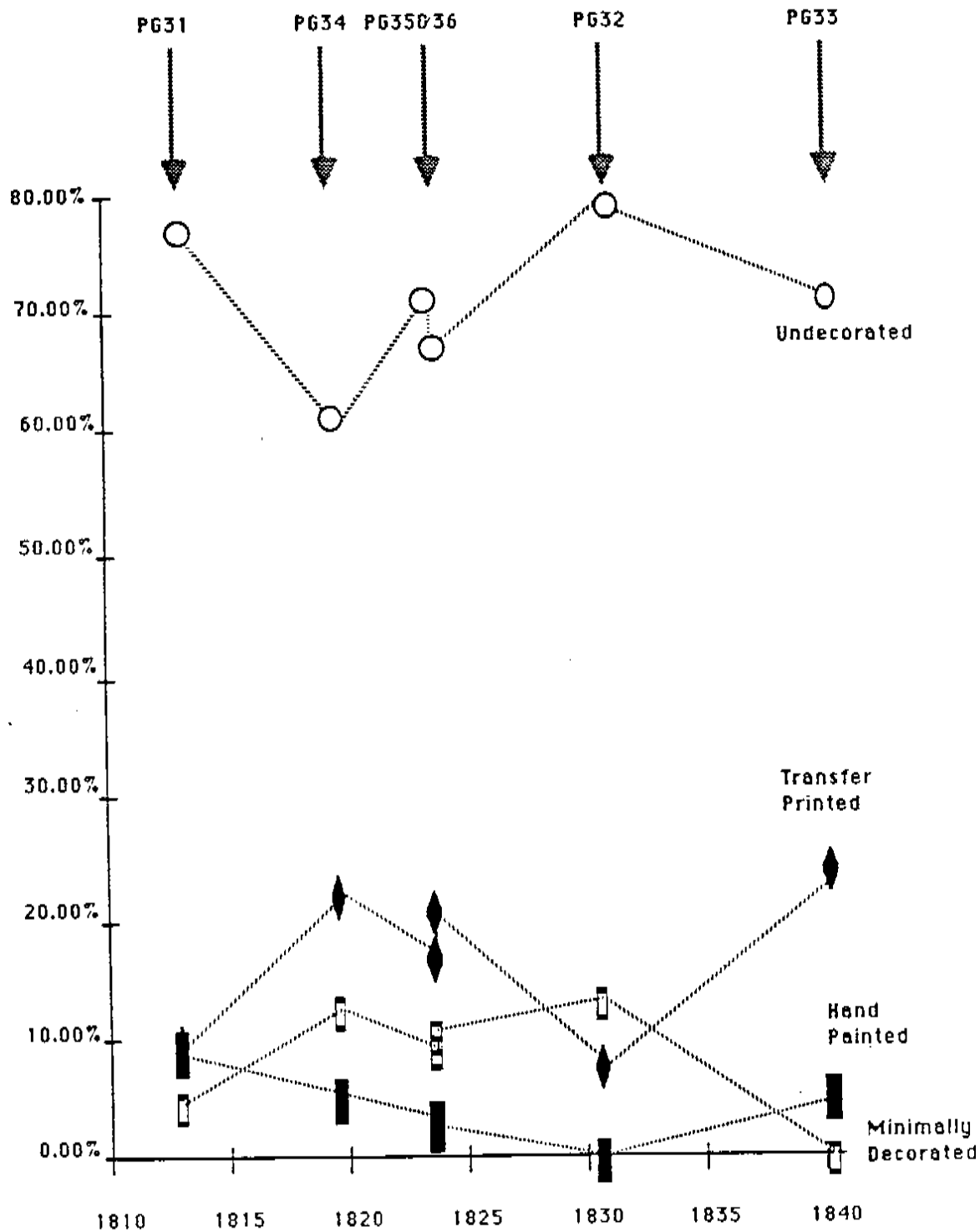


Figure 42

**Riseing Son Tavern: Percent Refined White Earthenwares, Only  
through time - Bar Chart**

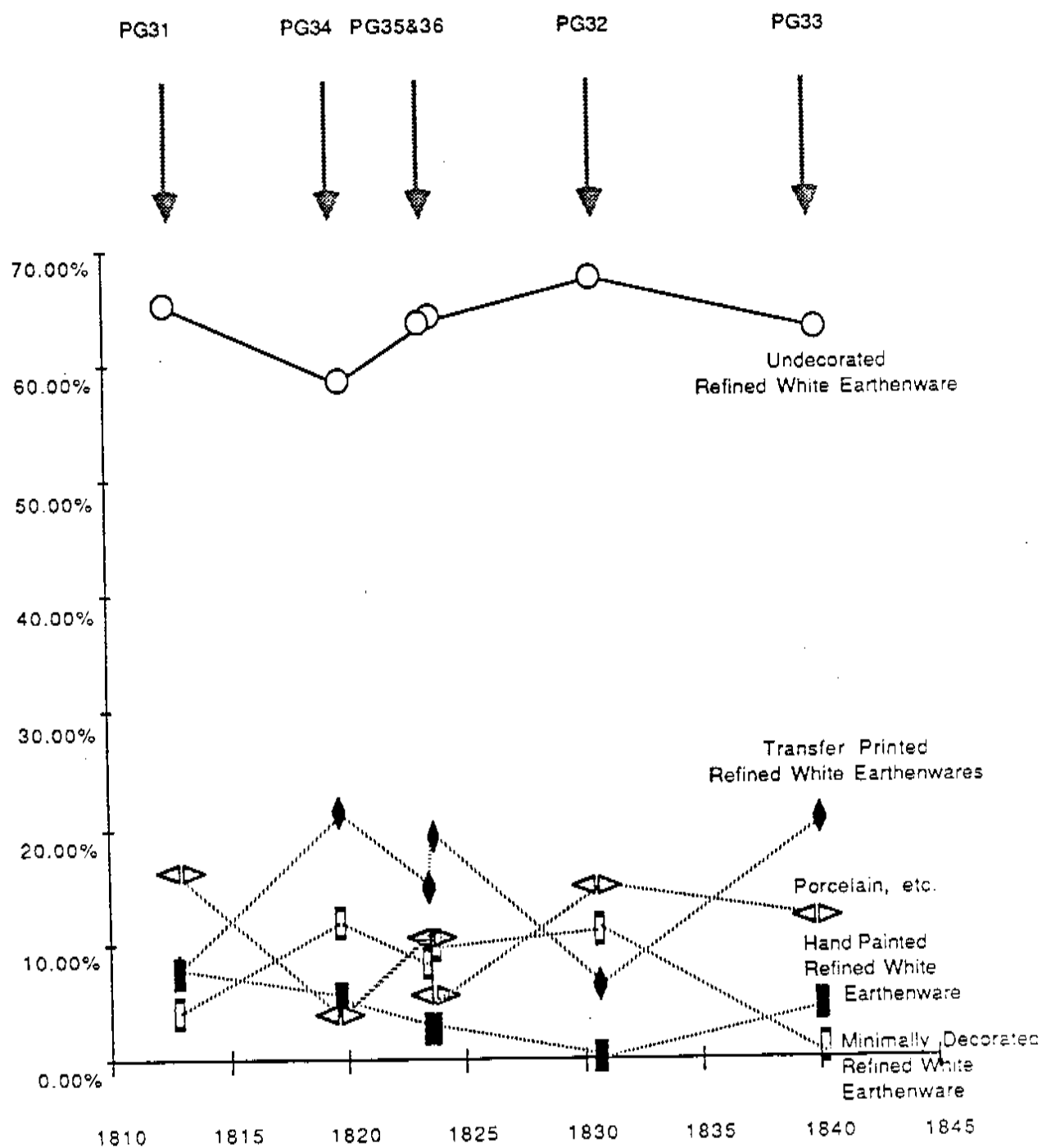
[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for each type, rather than implying continuous variation.]



**Figure 43**

**Riseing Son Tavern: Percent Table Wares through Time**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. The percentage values are obtained for the sum of the types shown here ONLY. Other ware types are not included at all in the percentage calculations.]



context that is the most extreme example of this intensification of use of ceramics at opposite ends of the cost scale, as hypothesized after the completion of the testing program.

Summary: Intrasite - The comparisons described above are presented here for the light they might shed on internal spatial differences across the site. In general, the midden deposits and the fence line seem to be relatively similar, particularly in the distribution of functional groupings, and the materials from the interior of the lower structure (Provenience Group 33) are rather distinctive. These results can be interpreted in view of the different origins of these assemblages, but there is no obvious explanation for the extreme variation in the distribution of the ceramic functional groups in the Cinders Midden (Provenience Group 32). The distributions of the decorative types vary somewhat through time, as reflected in the intrasite Tau calculations (Table 4), but the distribution of functional groups, both in general and among the ceramics appears relatively stable. Most of the variation in the distribution of the decorative types, reflected by the relatively low Tau scores, results from the variation in the percentages of the types that make up small proportions of the total sample, in particular, the decorated Refined White Earthenware types. Relatively small changes in sherd counts between categories whose proportional value is near one percent can change the relative ordering (rank ordering) of those categories and lower the Tau calculation. The most important observation about these distributions that bears repeating here is that, except for the Minimally Decorated Refined White Earthenwares, the remainder of the decorative types within the Refined White Earthenwares maintain a consistent order and similar percentages. The data are too limited to suggest that the Minimally Decorated wares can have some kind of positive or negative "key" significance in comparisons between assemblages, but the possibility might be explored by further research. The similarity between the middens, with the exception of Provenience Group 32, suggests that the disposal patterns that contributed to these kinds of contexts were not particularly differentiated across space, at least on the portions of the lot investigated.

The fact that the contexts could be ordered in time across a period of about thirty years allowed us to investigate the possibility that the distribution of ceramics was changing through time. The most notable change observed is that the proportion of coarse earthenware is declining and the other types generally increase as industrial and mass-market ceramics gradually replace local pottery production for a variety of functions (cf. Myers 1984).

The only other trend that was observed in the distribution of the artifacts with the passage of time was the fact that the older contexts were found higher on the lot, closer to the dwelling. Feature 99, the midden adjacent to the upper foundation, and even the contaminated fill in this location all provided older Mean Ceramic Dates than those further south on the lot. This suggests that the use of the domestic space was expanding toward the south after the beginning of the nineteenth century. The youngest date obtained for a midden was for the cinders midden also adjacent to the upper foundation, so trash disposal was apparently still taking place closer to the dwelling, even after it had been initiated further down on the lot.

Faunal Analysis: Intrasite - The analyses of the bone and oyster remains from the site were completed by independent consultants, and the results are presented in Appendices IV and V. Table 13 gives a summary for the bones of the number of elements and the minimum numbers of individuals from each provenience group. The bone analysis was done "blind", and the consultant's observation that the use of a saw for butchering the carcasses of large animals is more common after 1850 is undoubtedly true, but, within the dating limitations discussed previously, there seems to be no reason to doubt that all the provenience groups are earlier. It may be that proximity to an urban area resulted in the early introduction of this modern technique. It also seems unlikely that the paucity of rodent bones can be accounted for by rapid burial or sealed context, since the majority of the material comes from open midden contexts. Cats were well represented, and they may have chosen to devour their prey in locations more secluded than the side yards where the middens were accumulating. Likewise, rodents caught in traps would not likely be disposed of in the yard. Recovery techniques were limited, however, since the open midden contexts did not encourage the expectation that significant samples of smaller remains could be obtained.

The clear distinction between Feature 99 and the remaining contexts as a group, is consistent with the other evidence and was made independently by the consultant. The highly fragmented nature of the bones is consistent with the suggestion that the French Drain feature contained secondarily deposited fill, and the absence of sawing for butchering consistent with its earlier date. The range of elements indicates on-site butchering, and this in turn is consistent with an earlier date when commercial meat preparation would not have been available. The tract was larger (13 1/2 acres) when the feature fill originated, and at least some of the animals may have been raised on the premises. By the turn of the century the lot has been reduced to four acres, and although limited husbandry of pigs and chickens would be possible on a tract that size there does not seem to be much archeological evidence for it. The 1804 Tax Assessment does indicated that Peter Springer owned \$79 worth of livestock, but stock does not appear thereafter in the assessment records that were examined. The large quantity of material from Provenience Group 35 may be accounted for by the fact that it represents the largest volume of proveniences grouped together.

For the identifiable mammal bone, the proportions of the three species, cows, pigs and sheep, appear in the same rankings for the the Nineteenth century proveniences, the eighteenth Century provenience, and the totals. Cows tend to represent roughly half of the identifiable bone elements, and a third of the Minimum Numbers of Individuals, with pigs more numerous than sheep in the remainder of these counts. Roasts and soup meats appear to have been the dominant cuts represented, and this is consistent with the general pattern of food preparation for the period, and the function of the tavern.

The oyster shell samples were not particularly revealing, but some observations can be made. The fact that most of the shells for which an environment of origin can be determined come from mudflats and relatively low salinity regimes suggests that their origin is largely local. The fact that they are predominantly broken, rather than shucked suggests that they were probably used in soups and stews, rather than served individually. These observations all suggest that the

population being served was served as a group, which might include both a large family and tavern guests.

### Synthetic Analysis: Intersite

The analysis in this section is devoted to dealing with the questions about the possible distinctive patterns in artifact assemblages associated with taverns by contrast to other kinds of sites. The question of whether or not the function of a site will create identifiable patterns in the artifact distributions in general, and in the ceramics in particular, is addressed.

Functional Analysis: Comparison of Urban vs. Rural Taverns - A study of three late seventeenth and one early eighteenth century taverns concluded that the percentage distribution of specific functional artifact classes would distinguish between urban and rural taverns (Rockman and Rothschild 1984). The analysis was based on a suggestion by Feister (1975) that taverns in urban and rural settings served different social functions. Rockman and Rothschild reasoned that urban taverns served as places for meeting and socializing as much or more than dining, and that the proportion of artifacts associated with those activities, smoking pipes and wine bottle fragments would be larger than at rural taverns, where food serving and consumption items would be relatively more important. They compared the percentage distributions of these items from four taverns, using the Robinson Coefficient of Agreement (Doran and Hodson 1975:139) described previously.

Although the contexts compared by Rockman and Rothschild were more than half a century earlier than the eighteenth century context at the Rising Son tavern in Stanton, there seemed to be no reason why the logic of their argument would not continue to apply, so the comparison was extended to include Feature 99 from the Tavern Lot. The results of the comparison are given in Table 6, and they appear to be consistent with the results originally obtained by Rockman and Rothschild (1984)<sup>8</sup>. The highest comparison value obtained for Feature 99 is 161.19 in the comparison with Wellfleet Tavern, and this is also the second highest value in the table (174.1). Wellfleet Tavern is classified as a rural tavern, and the comparison between it and Earthy's Tavern yielded the highest comparison value. Earthy's Tavern at Pemaquid, like the Rising Son Tavern, was located in a rural village, and the comparison between it and Feature 99 was also fairly high at 135.29. The comparison between Feature 99 and the two contexts described as "urban" by Rockman and Rothschild were fairly low.

Table 6 - Coefficient of Agreement , Four Taverns

	Jamestown	Earthy's	Wellfleet	Rising Son
Lovelace Tavern	138.93	88.56	72.27	36.26
Jamestown Tavern		125.45	113.25	77.24
Earthy's Tavern			174.1	135.29
Wellfleet Tavern				161.19



Rockman and Rothschild also compared the four taverns using just the percentages of pipes and ceramics (all the percentages are given in Table 7) and noted that these proportions arrayed the four sites along a continuum showing an inversion from urban to rural (Figure 1 in Rockman and Rothschild 1984:119). If the Stanton data is calculated in a similar fashion and added to their chart, the inversion becomes complete, with the data from Stanton being almost the exact reverse of that from the Lovelace Tavern (see Figure 44). Although it is located in a small crossroads village, the Riseing Son is clearly in a rural, rather than an urban setting. The possibility that the difference in time is having an effect cannot be overlooked. The increased availability of refined white earthenwares such as creamware and pearlware (which are present in Feature 99) at a relatively modest cost may have the effect of inflating the proportion of ceramics at the later site. With only a fifth site added here to their original analysis of four, we may repeat their observation that "this analysis allows it only to be said that the results are suggestive rather than conclusive". Additional observations on the use of this analysis and the results will be mentioned in the conclusions.

Functional Analysis: Comparison with other Contexts - Unfortunately, the artifact inventories available in the reports on the excavations at these and other tavern are not sufficiently detailed to allow a direct comparison with the Riseing Son Tavern assemblage using South's functional groups. Data are available from several nearby sites in Delaware, however, and these are tabulated in table 8. The contexts from the Wilmington Boulevard project that provided sufficient ceramic data for decorative type analysis were also compared for South's function groups and they show some variation from the Carolina Pattern. Klein and Garrow (1984:289-291) offer some discussion of these variations and there is little to add to that discussion. The data are included here to provide a range of different kinds of functional contexts for comparison with the Riseing Son Tavern Site, to determine if functional differences in the artifact assemblages can be detected.

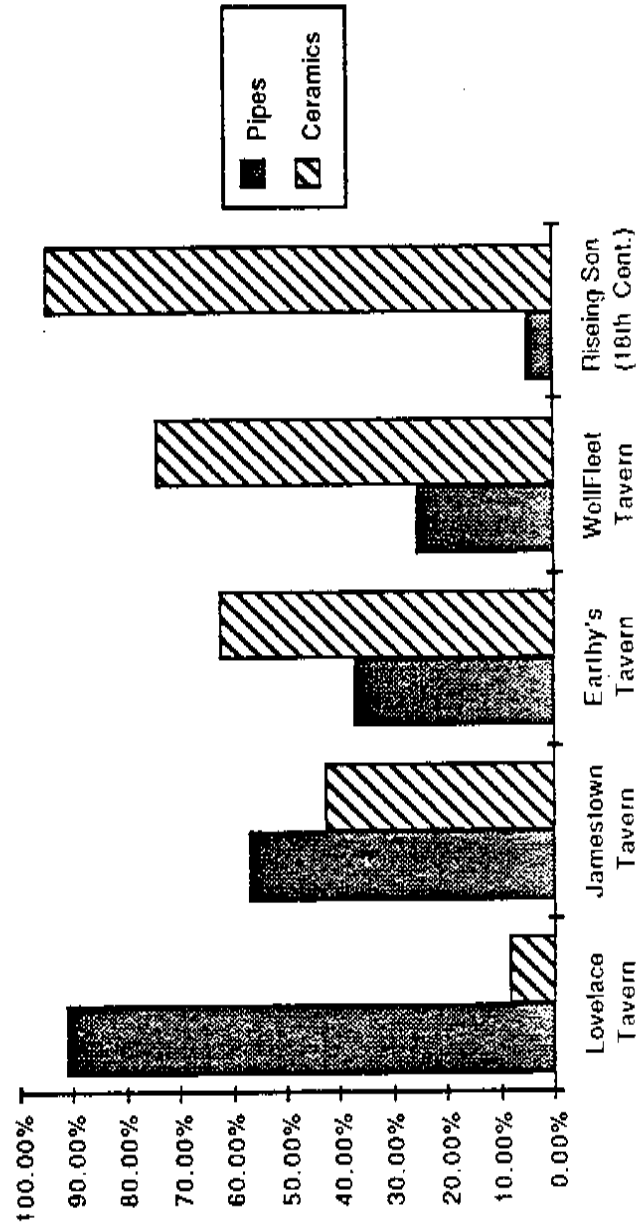
A series of pair-wise comparisons between the sites was carried out using the Robinson Coefficient of Agreement in a manner similar to the comparisons between the Provenience Groups, described above. The values obtained for these comparisons are included in Table 9, and a brief description of the contexts used for comparison will be given here (additional information can be found in the references given). The assemblages from Wilmington Boulevard (Klein and Garrow 1984) come primarily from privy features. The materials from Feature 1, Area D, appear to have originated from domestic activities from a family of middle to upper-middle economic status. The two contexts from Feature 2 in Area H are interpreted as coming from a site with primarily a commercial function, and the assemblage derived from combining materials from Features 15, 17, and 25, from Area A (the "Dowdall" Features) are from a site whose function combined residential with commercial activities. All these sites are from a clearly urban setting and range in date from 1802 to 1860 (as mentioned previously, the calculation of the Mean Ceramic Dates for these contexts used some different type designations from that conducted for the other contexts described here). The remaining two sites are rural. The William Hawthorne Site, was the residence of relatively prosperous landowning farmers from circa 1745 (Coleman et al 1984), while the Ferguson/Weber Homestead (Coleman et al 1983) was apparently occupied as a tenant farmers residence from circa 1835.

Table 7 - Artifact Quantities, Five Taverns

Site	Pipes	%	Ceramics	%	Bottles	%	Total	%
Lovelace Tavern	4220	65.57%	388	6.03%	1828	28.40%	6436	100.00%
Jameslown Tavern	543	35.03%	411	26.52%	596	38.45%	1550	100.00%
Earlhy's Tavern	2863	37.07%	4769	61.75%	91	1.18%	7723	100.00%
WellFleet Tavern	9090	24.12%	26336	69.89%	2255	5.98%	37681	100.00%
Rising Son (18th)	46	4.72%	857	87.90%	72	7.38%	975	100.00%

Figure 44

### Proportions of Pipes and Ceramics at Five Tavern Sites



Source: Rockman and Holschield (1984) and Table 7, above.

Table 8  
Rising Son Tavern, Intersite Comparison, South's Function

Site	MCD	Kitchen	Architect.	Furniture	Arms	Clothing	Personal	Tob. Pipes	Activities	Total
Area D, F. 1	1802.3	Count	2830	2047	7	5	343	10	209	53
		%	51.42%	37.19%	0.13%	0.09%	6.23%	0.18%	3.80%	0.96%
Rising Son Tavern	1822.6	Count	7209	3064	18	13	24	11	113	954
		%	63.20%	26.86%	0.16%	0.11%	0.21%	0.10%	0.99%	8.36%
Area A, Dowdall Feas.	1849.2	Count	11799	1747	0	0	32	13	24	159
		%	85.66%	12.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.23%	0.09%	0.17%	1.15%
Wm. Hawthorne	1850	Count	14258	7445	11	29	44	11	28	1009
		%	62.44%	32.60%	0.05%	0.13%	0.19%	0.05%	0.12%	4.42%
Area H, F. 2, L2B&2C	1852.6	Count	2873	2862	3	0	72	18	53	1038
		%	41.52%	41.36%	0.04%	0.00%	1.04%	0.26%	0.77%	15.00%
Area H, F. 2, L2A	1859.9	Count	1242	903	4	0	14	75	13	2112
		%	28.47%	20.70%	0.09%	0.00%	0.32%	1.72%	0.30%	48.41%
Ferguson Tenant Farm	1875	Count	4383	3999	29	30	17	0	55	250
		%	50.02%	45.64%	0.33%	0.34%	0.19%	0.00%	0.63%	2.85%

Carolina Pattern	Mean	63.1%	25.5%	0.2%	0.5%	3.0%	0.2%	5.8%	1.7%
	Range	47.5% to 78.0%	12.9% to 35.1%	0.0% to 0.7%	0.0% to 1.5%	0.0% to 8.5%	0.0% to 0.6%	0.0% to 20.8%	0.1% to 3.7%

Architectural (Frontier) Pattern	Mean	27.6%	52.0%	0.2%	5.4%	1.7%	0.2%	9.1%	3.7%
	Range	10.2% to 45.0%	29.7% to 74.3%	0.0% to 0.5%	0.0% to 15.6%	0.0% to 6.9%	0.0% to 0.7%	0.0% to 27.1%	0.0% to 11.8%

Table 9

		Coefficient of Agreement Intersite Comparison South Function					
Sites		Riseing Son, 19th Cent.	H2,2A	H2,2B&C	A, Dowdall	D1	Hawthorne
Wilmington Boulevard	Area H, F. 2, L2A	1.18					
	Area H, F. 2, L2B&2C	1.59	1.30				
	Area A, Dowdall Feas.	1.52	0.86	1.12			
	Area D, F. 1	1.63	1.02	1.63	1.31		
	Wm. Hawthorne	1.89	1.08	1.58	1.53	1.71	
	Ferguson	1.62	1.05	1.73	1.28	1.78	1.72

These sites provide a range of urban and rural sites of varying status and function for comparison with the assemblage from the Riseing Son Tavern, to determine whether or not there are characteristics of the distribution of functional artifact groups peculiar to the tavern. Table 10 summarizes the contexts used for comparison. The values obtained by the computation of Robinson Coefficient (Table 9) suggest that the proportional distribution of functional groups at the Tavern is relatively similar to contexts of rather different functional origin. All the comparisons except one yield values in excess of 1.5, with the highest value, 1.89 obtained in comparison with the Hawthorne site. The fact that the next three high values for comparisons with the Riseing Son Tavern include a middle (economic) class urban residence (1.63), a rural tenant farm (1.62), and an urban commercial site (1.59), suggest that total percentage differences in the distributions of the various artifact functional groups are small between sites of varying function, and that South's (1977) functional groups are not providing a basis for distinguishing between sites of the kinds evaluated here. This is further reinforced by the fact that the second and third highest values calculated are between the rural tenant house (Ferguson/Weber) and the urban middle class residence (Area D, Feature 1, SRij=1.78) and the urban commercial site (Area H, Feature 2, Levels 2B and 2C, SRij=1.73). This measure is "distribution-free" and provides only an impression of association (or lack thereof), without the confidence intervals associated with parametric statistics, but the impression of similarity between sites of differing settings and functions is strong.

Ceramic Value Analysis: Intersite - An analysis of the ceramics similar to the one completed for the intrasite contexts was done, and a description of the decorative types may be found in that section of the report<sup>9</sup>. The percentages of the various ceramic types is given in Table 11. The rank orderings of these sites were compared between each pair of sites, and the results of the Tau comparisons are given in Table 12. The values for Tau for the between-site comparisons are generally higher than those observed for the intrasite analysis. The Taus for Eighteen of the Twenty comparisons are above .500, and those for comparisons with the Riseing Son Tavern (site total) range from .580 to .722. The latter value is attained in the comparison between the Tavern and the five-lot-totals from Bridgeboro, New Jersey, and both data sets are from village settings. The Bridgeboro Data (Thompson 1984a) were obtained from the data recovery excavation of house lots dating from the second half of the Nineteenth Century. The occupants of the lots are assumed to have been of

Table 10  
Rising Son Tavern, Comparison Sites

Site Name	Site No.	MCD	N	Begin	End	Median	Contexts
Rising Son Tavern	7NC-E-65						
. 19th C. Contexts, Stanton			1822.26	1780	1870	1725	Midden
Bridgeboro, pre-1903				1840	1900	1870	Feas., Crawsp.
Miller Lot	7NC-E-64			1847	1910	1880	PZ, Midden
Area D, F1, Wilm.			1802.33	1783	1830	1807	Cistern-Privy
Area H, F2, L2B&2C, Wilm.			1852.59	1852	1854	1853	Barrel privy
Area H, F2, L2A, Wilm.			1859.9	1859	1860	1860	Barrel privy
Area A, F's 15, 17, & 25, Wilm.			1849.2	1848	1852	1850	Middens+privy
Wm. Hawthorne Site	7NC-E-46		1857.5	1738	1961	1850	Midden+Feas.
Robt. Ferguson Site	(N-3902)			1837	1940	1889	Midden+Feas.

Site Name	Site No.	Site Function (1)	Site Function (2)	Settling	Eco. Status	Reference
Rising Son Tavern	7NC-E-65					
. 19th C. Contexts, Stanton		Tavern	Residence	vill.	[?]	Thompson 1986
Bridgeboro, pre-1903		Residence		vill.	lower mid	Thompson 1984b
Miller Lot	7NC-E-64	Residence		vill.	middle	Thompson 1984a
Area D, F1, Wilm.		Residence	Commerce(minor)	urb.	middle	Klein and Garrow '84
Area H, F2, L2B&2C, Wilm.		Commerce		urb.	low	Klein and Garrow '84
Area H, F2, L2A, Wilm.		Commerce		urb.	low	Klein and Garrow '84
Area A, F's 15, 17, & 25, Wilm.		Commerce/residence		urb.	lower mid	Klein and Garrow '84
Wm. Hawthorne Site	7NC-E-46	Residence		rur.ag.	high	Coleman et al '84
Robt. Ferguson Site	(N-3902)	Tenant Residence		rur.ag.	low	Coleman et al '83

Table 11  
Ceramic Decorative Types: Percent & Rank Order, Intersite

Decorative Types	Code	Wilm. Ar. D		Rising Son		Wilm. Ar. A		Wilm. Ar. H.	
		Fea.1	Rank	Stanton	Rank	Dowdal Feas.	Rank	F.2,L2B&2C	Rank
Porcelain	1	12.39%	5	2.82%	5	1.68%	7	0.16%	8
RefRedWare	21	0.19%	8	1.99%	9	0.00%	11	0.00%	10
RefSiWare	22	0.51%	7	1.36%	10	0.03%	9.5	0.00%	10
TransRwces	4	9.47%	6	8.54%	3	11.72%	3	16.59%	4
HPRwes	5	12.71%	4	2.30%	7	2.62%	6	3.40%	6
MinDecRwes	6	14.87%	3	4.50%	4	5.07%	5	22.25%	2
UndecRwes	7	23.06%	2	36.35%	2	12.31%	2	29.77%	1
Yellowware	11	0.00%	10.5	2.13%	8	5.36%	4	6.23%	5
CoarseSiWare	12	0.06%	9	2.80%	6	1.07%	8	0.24%	7
CoarseEWare	13	26.75%	1	37.10%	1	60.11%	1	21.36%	3
Decalco	17	0.00%	10.5	0.12%	11	0.03%	9.5	0.00%	10
		100.00%	n=1574	100.00%	n=4181	100.00%	n=3096	100.00%	n=1236

Mean Ceramic Date	1802.3	1822.61	1849.2	1852.6
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Decorative Types	Code	Wilm. Ar. H.		Bridgeboro		Miller	
		Fea.2,L2A	Rank	N.J.	Rank	Stanton	Rank
Porcelain	1	0.99%	6	1.24%	7.5	2.61%	5.5
RefRedWare	21	0.00%	10	0.59%	9.5	0.00%	10.5
RefSiWare	22	0.00%	10	0.59%	9.5	0.00%	10.5
TransRwes	4	0.66%	7	14.45%	3	5.74%	3
HPRwes	5	6.45%	4	2.30%	6	1.57%	7
MinDecRwes	6	7.44%	2	6.14%	4	4.70%	4
UndecRwes	7	75.04%	1	46.37%	1	54.57%	1
Yellowware	11	2.31%	5	3.07%	5	0.26%	8.5
CoarseSiWare	12	0.17%	8	1.24%	7.5	0.26%	8.5
CoarseEWare	13	6.94%	3	23.69%	2	27.68%	2
Decalco	17	0.00%	10	0.32%	11	2.61%	5.5
		100.00%	n=605	100.00%	n=3390	100.00%	n=383

Mean Ceramic Date	1859.9	1870	1880
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**Table 12**  
**Intersite Comparison Decorative Types**

<b>Sites</b>	<b>Area D,F1</b>	<b>Riseing Son</b>	<b>Ar. A,Dowdall</b>	<b>Ar. H,F2,2B&amp;2C</b>	<b>Ar. H,F2,2A</b>	<b>Bridgeboro</b>
Riseing Son	0.606					
Area A,Dowdall	0.500	0.679				
Area H,F2,2B & 2C	0.434	0.580	0.774			
Area H,F2,2A	0.547	0.617	0.698	0.750		
Bridgeboro	0.542	0.722	0.879	0.819	0.705	
Miller Lot	0.434	0.654	0.849	0.596	0.558	0.552

lower-middle to middle economic class. The tavern achieves its second highest Tau value in comparison with the Dowdall Contexts from the Wilmington Boulevard project, contexts classified as urban and commercial, and the range and distributions of the Tau values in general suggests an overall similarity between sites of differing characteristics, as did the comparison of the values for South's (1977) Functional Groups.

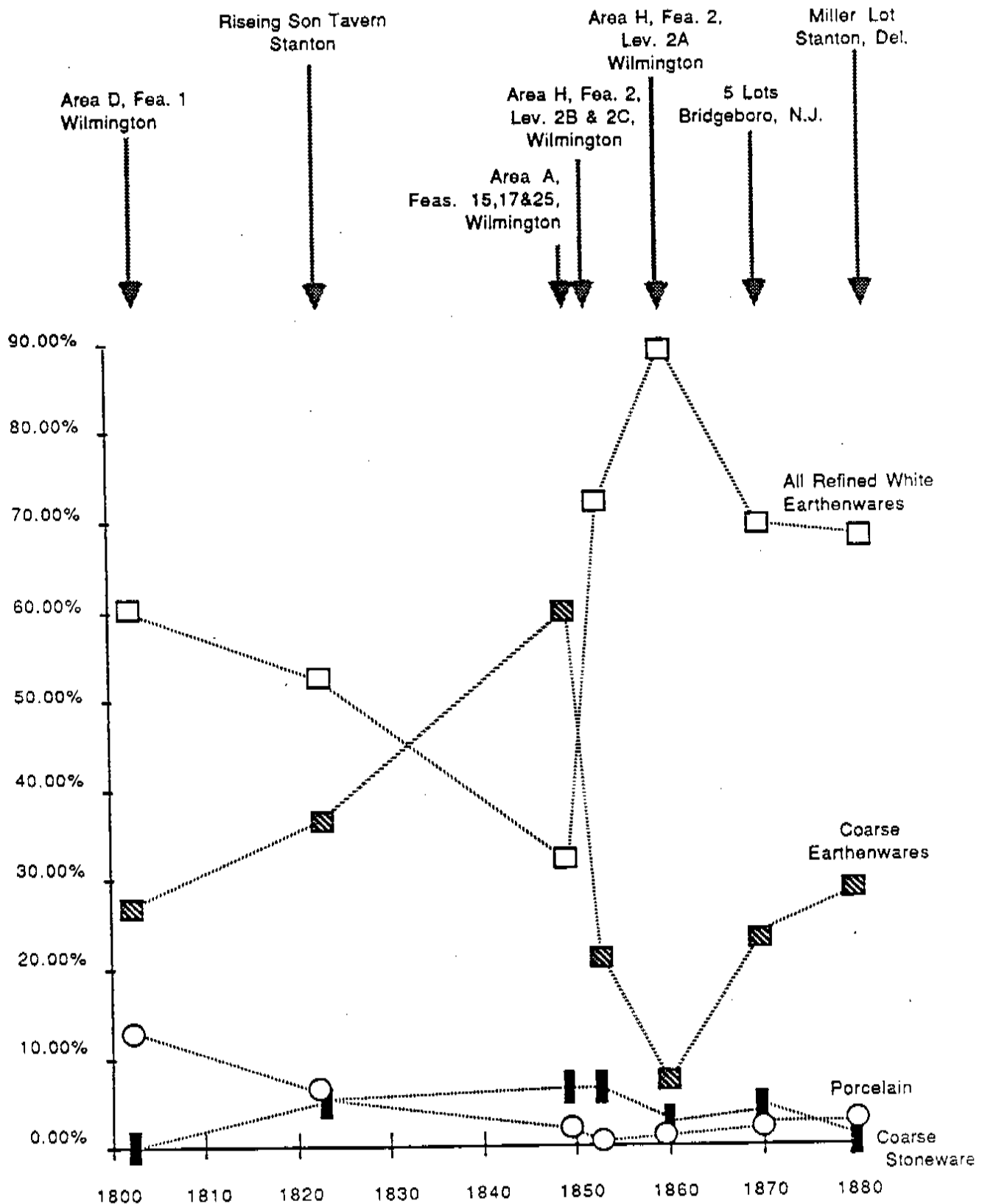
The percentages of the different types have been plotted as graphs for the intersite comparisons, shown in Figures 45 through 56, in date order. The dates for Bridgeboro, 1870, and the Miller Lot, 1880, are a median of the documented date range and an approximation, respectively, while the remainder are Mean Ceramic Dates. The Miller Lot is across Mill Lane from the Tavern Lot in Stanton (Figure 3), and is presumed to represent an occupation of middle economic status. For the "Functional" ceramic groupings of total Refined White Earthenwares, Coarse Earthenware, "Porcelain, etc.", and Coarse Stoneware (Figure 45), the same general pattern is present as was observed in the within-site data for the Tavern Site. The Porcelain grouping and the Coarse Stoneware represent small proportions of the all the assemblages while, with one exception, the Refined White Earthenwares, principally "Undecorated", are the most numerous with Coarse Earthenwares closer to an intermediate values within the overall range. The exception is the Dowdall Features from Area A in Wilmington, where the Coarse Earthenwares displace the Refined White Earthenwares in an almost reciprocal fashion. Garrow and Klein comment on the exceptional circumstances that may have affected the assemblages from these features (Garrow and Klein 1984:289 and 335), speculating that the high Redware proportion (the principal component in the Coarse Earthenwares tabulated here) originates specifically from kitchen activities for food preparation for the Dowdall family and factory workers, an argument similar to that mentioned above in connection with the Cinders Midden on the Tavern Lot (Provenience Group 32). In neither case, however, is it obvious why kitchen refuse, specifically, should concentrate in these particular contexts and not in the others which are being compared. It may be observed that, again with the exception of the Dowdall Features, the combined Tavern contexts have the lowest proportion of Refined White Earthenwares and the highest proportion of Coarse Earthenwares of any of the sites examined. Also, consistent with the hypothesis that both the most and least expensive ceramics would be disproportionately represented, the Tavern exhibits the second highest proportion of "Porcelain, etc.", second to Feature 1, Area D, Wilmington Boulevard, as well, but the amount of difference between the Tavern and the other contexts on these types is scarcely remarkable enough to provide an unambiguous key for the identification of Tavern Assemblages in undocumented contexts.

Looking at the plots for the individual types it may be seen that the amount of Porcelain, Refined Stoneware, and Refined Redware fluctuate slightly across small percentages, with the exception of Feature 1, Area D (Figures 46 and 47). Particular attention should be paid to the percentage scales on the left side of the graphs in the figures; for convenience different scales appear in different plots. The percentage value for the Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenwares at the Rising Son Tavern is close to the median value for all the sites (Figure 48) and a similar observation could be made for the Hand Painted Refined White Earthenwares, if the exceptionally high percentages at Feature 1, Area D and Level 2A, Feature 2, Area H are excepted



**Figure 45**

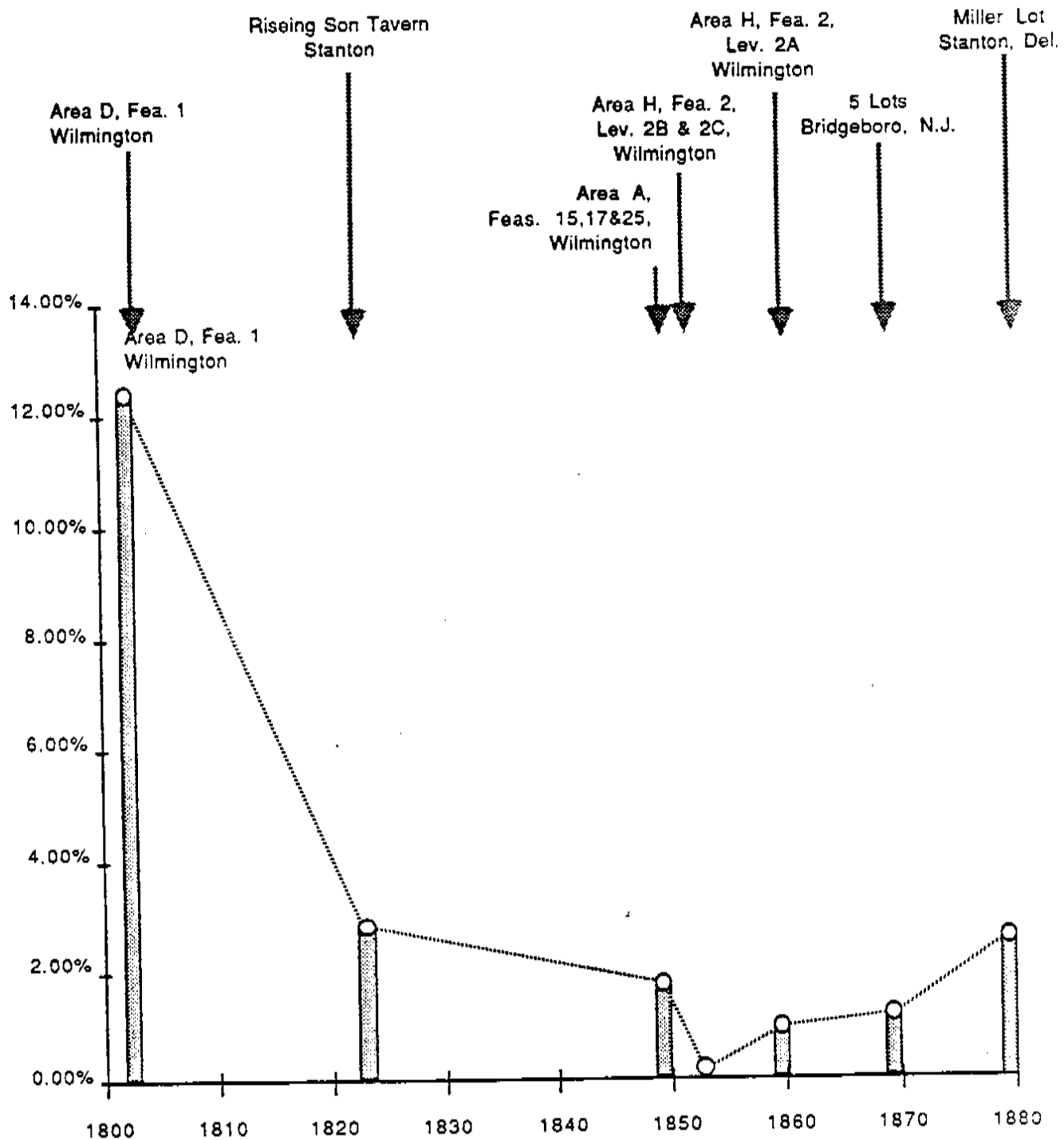
**Riseing Son Tavern: Percent Ceramics by Functional Group, Intersite**



[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for each type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: see text]

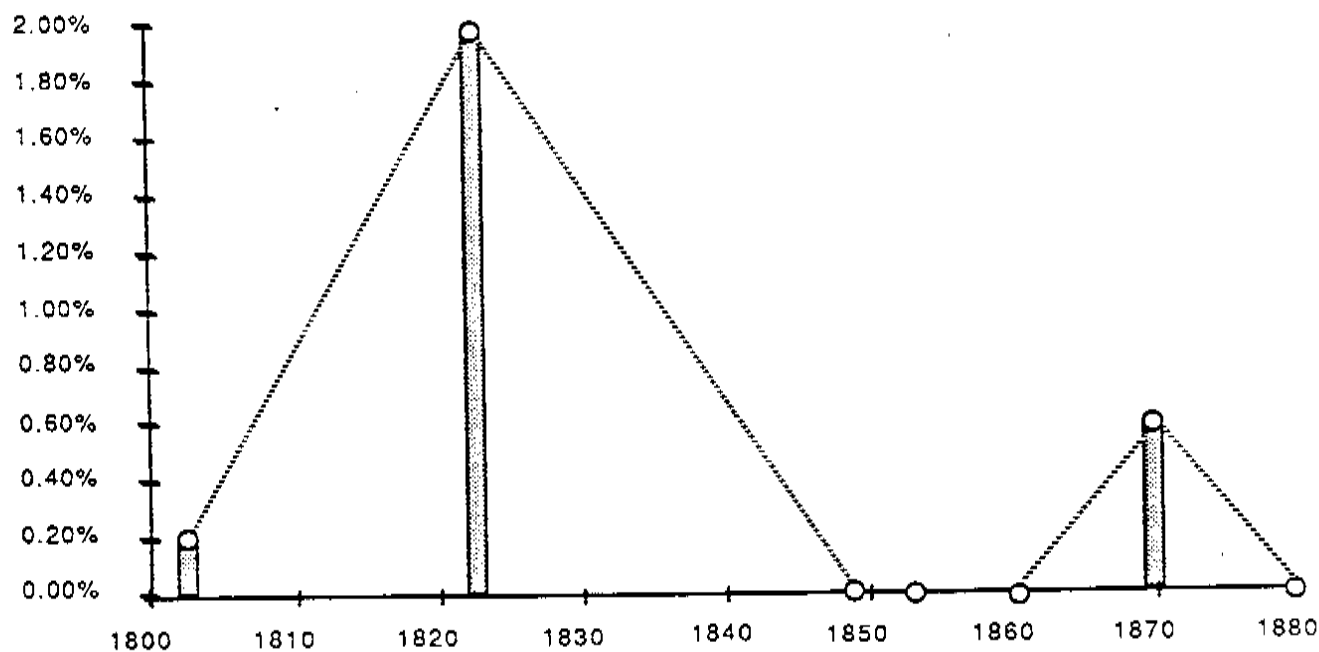
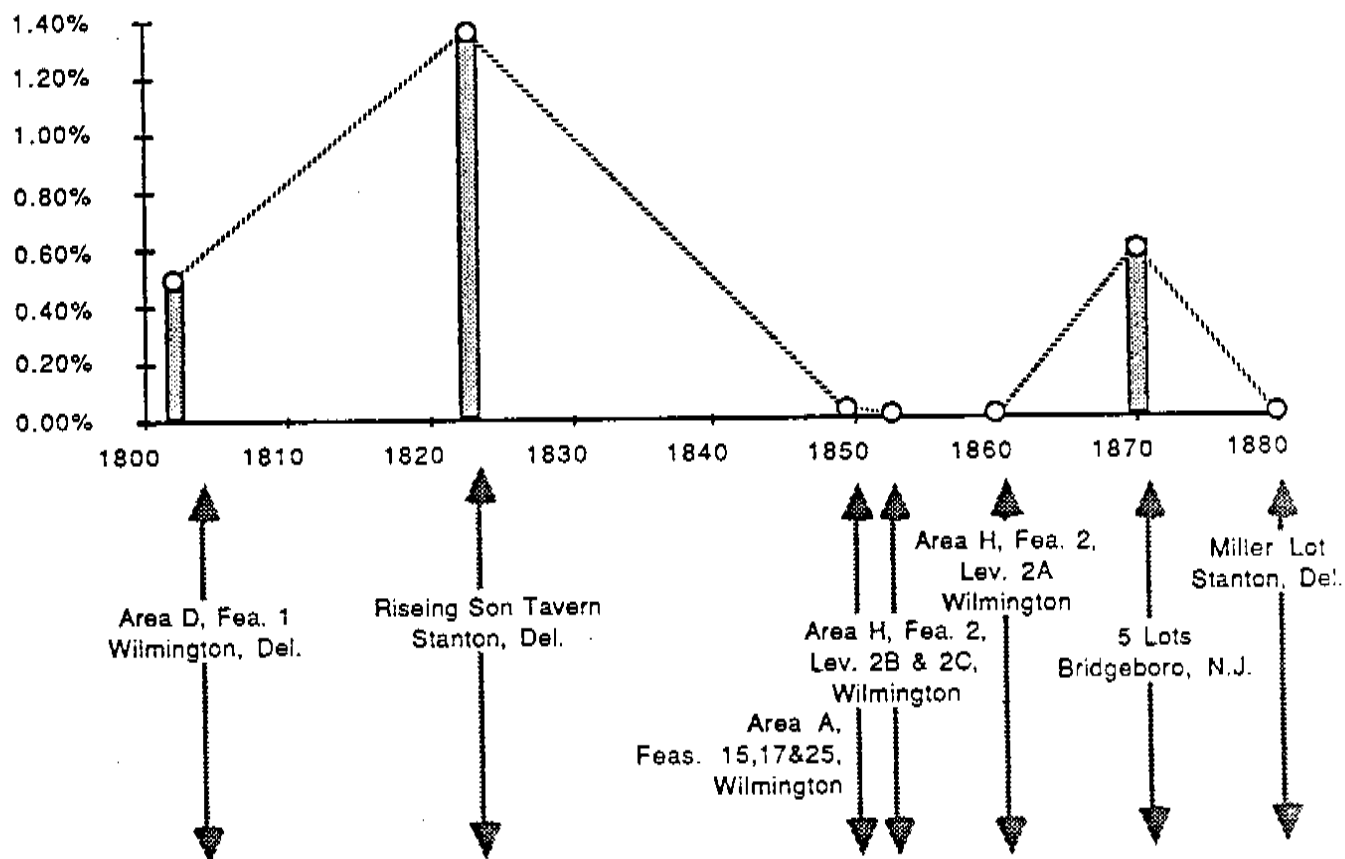
**Figure 46**  
**Porcelain, Intersite Comparison**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: See Text]



## Figure 47 Refined Stoneware, Intersite Comparison

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: See Text]



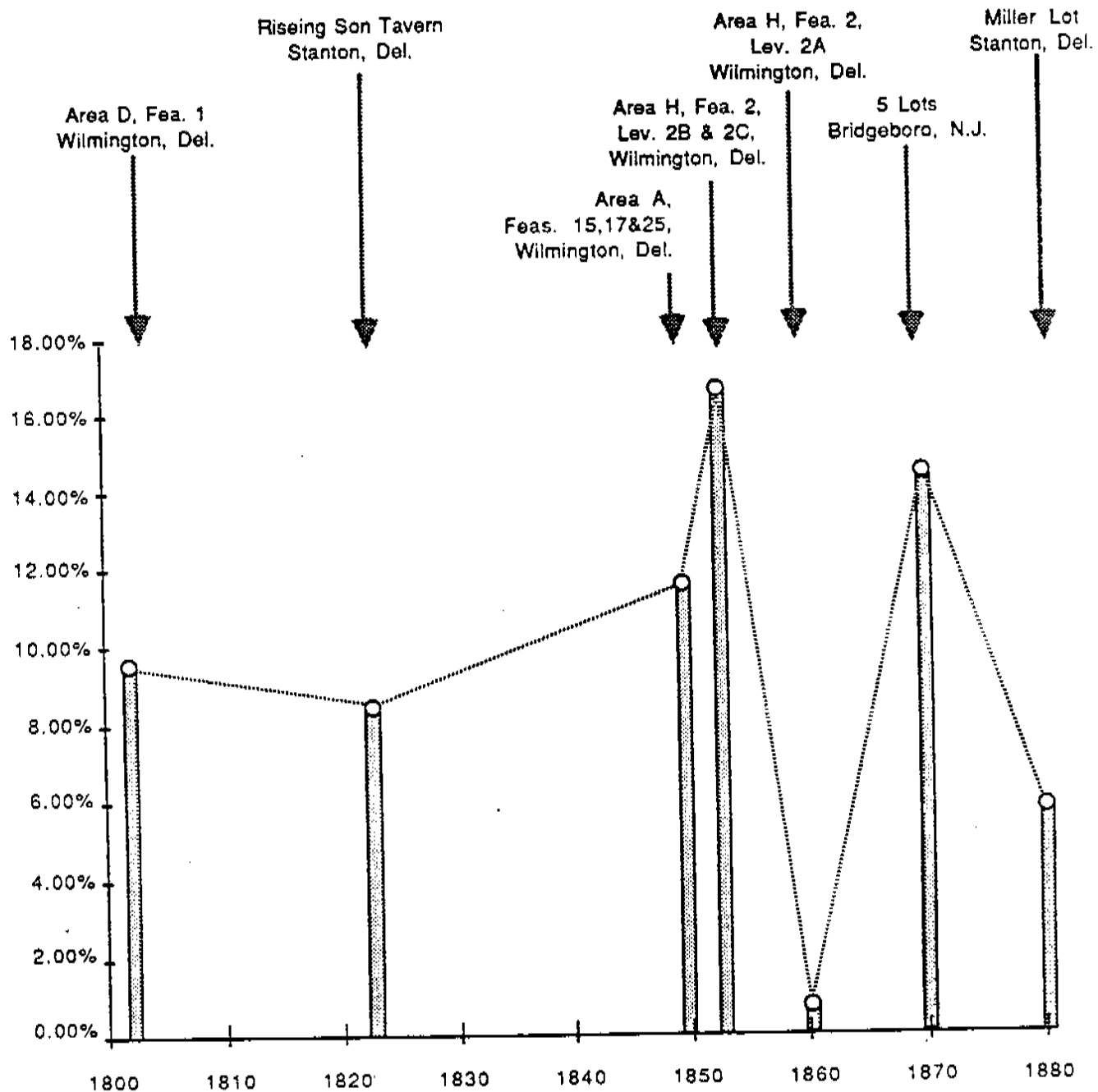
## Refined Redware, Intersite Comparison

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: See Text]

Figure 48

## Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenwares, Intersite Comparison

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: See Text]



(Figure 49). The percentages of Minimally Decorated Refined White Earthenwares are also exceptionally high at Feature 1, Area D, and Levels 2B and 2C (combined) of Feature 2, Area H, while the value for the Rising Son Tavern is the lowest on the graph, although the lowest five values are within four percentage points of each other (Figure 50). For the Undecorated Refined White Earthenwares, an extremely high value is achieved by Level 2A, Feature 2, Area H, and this is coupled with an unusually low proportion of Coarse Earthenware at that provenience. If that extreme value is ignored, the Rising Son Tavern once again has a percentage value near the median for all the contexts (Figure 51). For Coarse Stoneware, the Tavern has the highest percentage value, but its proportion of Yellowware is below average (Figure 52) so these two types may be reciprocals of each other in function. As mentioned above, the Coarse Earthenware achieves its highest value at the Dowdall Features (Features 15, 17, and 25) at Area A, while the Tavern has the second highest proportion of this utilitarian type (Figure 53). Looking at each type there are no striking consistent trends up or down through time, while the fact that the rank orders are relatively similar is reflected in the moderately high Tau values.

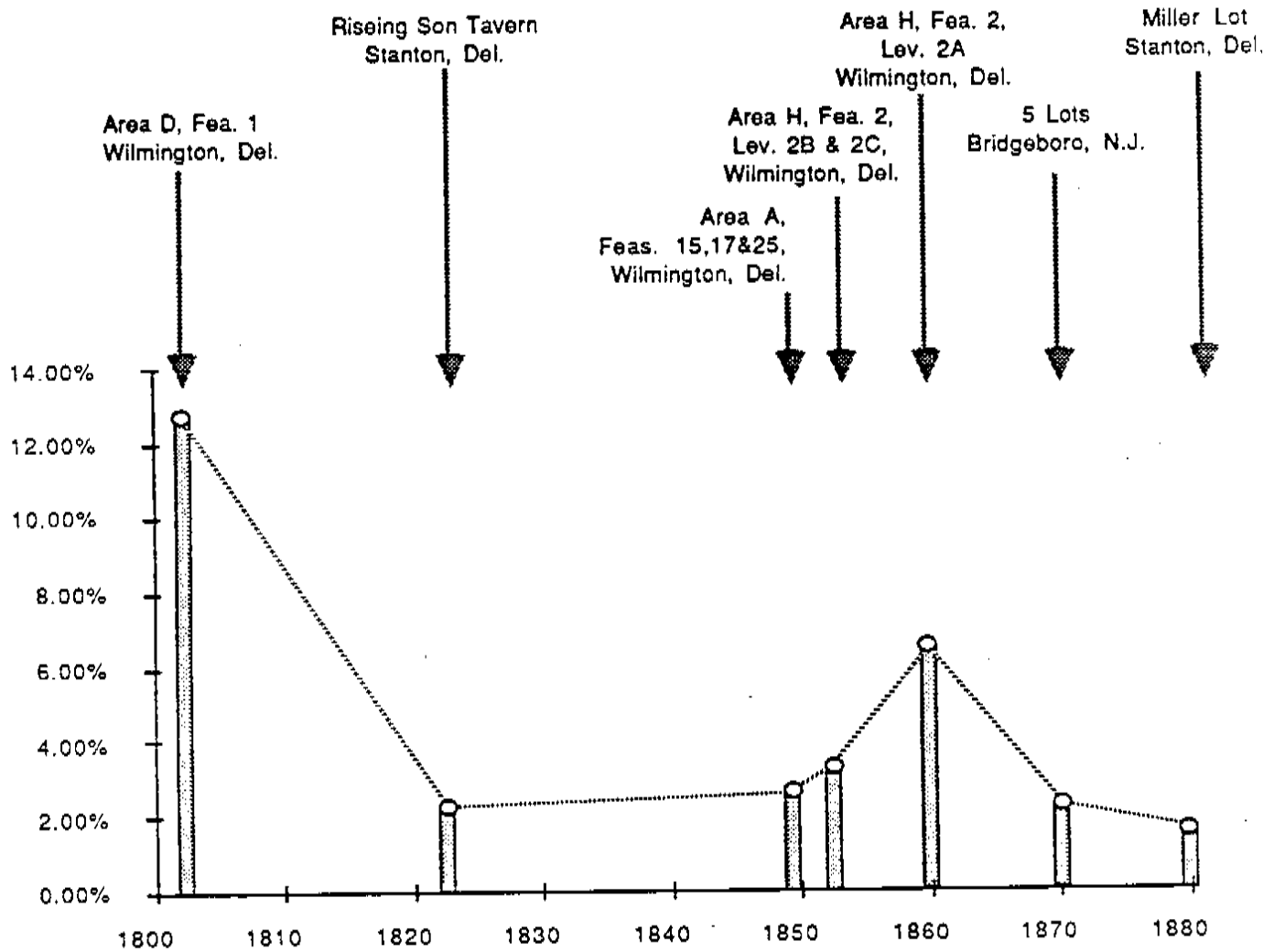
When the Refined White Earthenwares are examined as a separate group there is somewhat more variation than was observed across the separate contexts from the Tavern (Figure 54). At all of the sites the Undecorated Refined White Earthenwares are the most numerous, and at four of the sites (The Tavern, the Dowdall Features, Bridgeboro, and the Miller Lot) the types are ordered from most-to-least common: Undecorated, Transfer Print, Minimally Decorated, and Hand Painted. At the separate horizons in Feature 2 (Level 2B and 2C combined, and Level 2A) and in Feature 1, Area D, Minimally Decorated rises to second place, although the distribution of the percentages from these remaining urban sites are not particularly similar to each other. While the most and least expensive types among the Refined White Earthenwares are most common at the Tavern Site, this is also true at the two village residential context groupings, Bridgeboro and the Miller Lot, from much later in the century, so site function is apparently not controlling the distribution of these types. In general Undecorated Refined White Earthenwares increases and the decorated types decline through the span of time covered by the sites examined here, but there is considerable fluctuation along the way.

Summary: Intersite Analysis - The distributions of percentages of artifacts within South's Functional types showed no clear patterning that could be correlated with site function, time, economic status or setting, but there was similarity between the different kinds of sites. It is possible that market forces are controlling the distribution of consumer goods, in particular, so that everyone ends up getting roughly the same kinds of items -- at least for those items that end up in the ground. Another possibility is that because the groupings of the functional artifact classes were developed by South from data sets that were largely from the eighteenth century, the proliferation of industrially produced goods after the turn of the nineteenth century provided more variation in the items available within each of the groups, rather than between them. Four of the seven sites examined here exhibit percentages of Activities group artifacts that are higher than South's Carolina Pattern and it is possible that a closer examination of the proportions of specific artifact classes within this and the other groups would reveal differences characteristic of particular site functions, even though these differences are not being revealed at the Group level. This is no more than to say that activities that rely

**Figure 49**

## Hand Painted Refined White Earthenwares, Intersite Comparisons

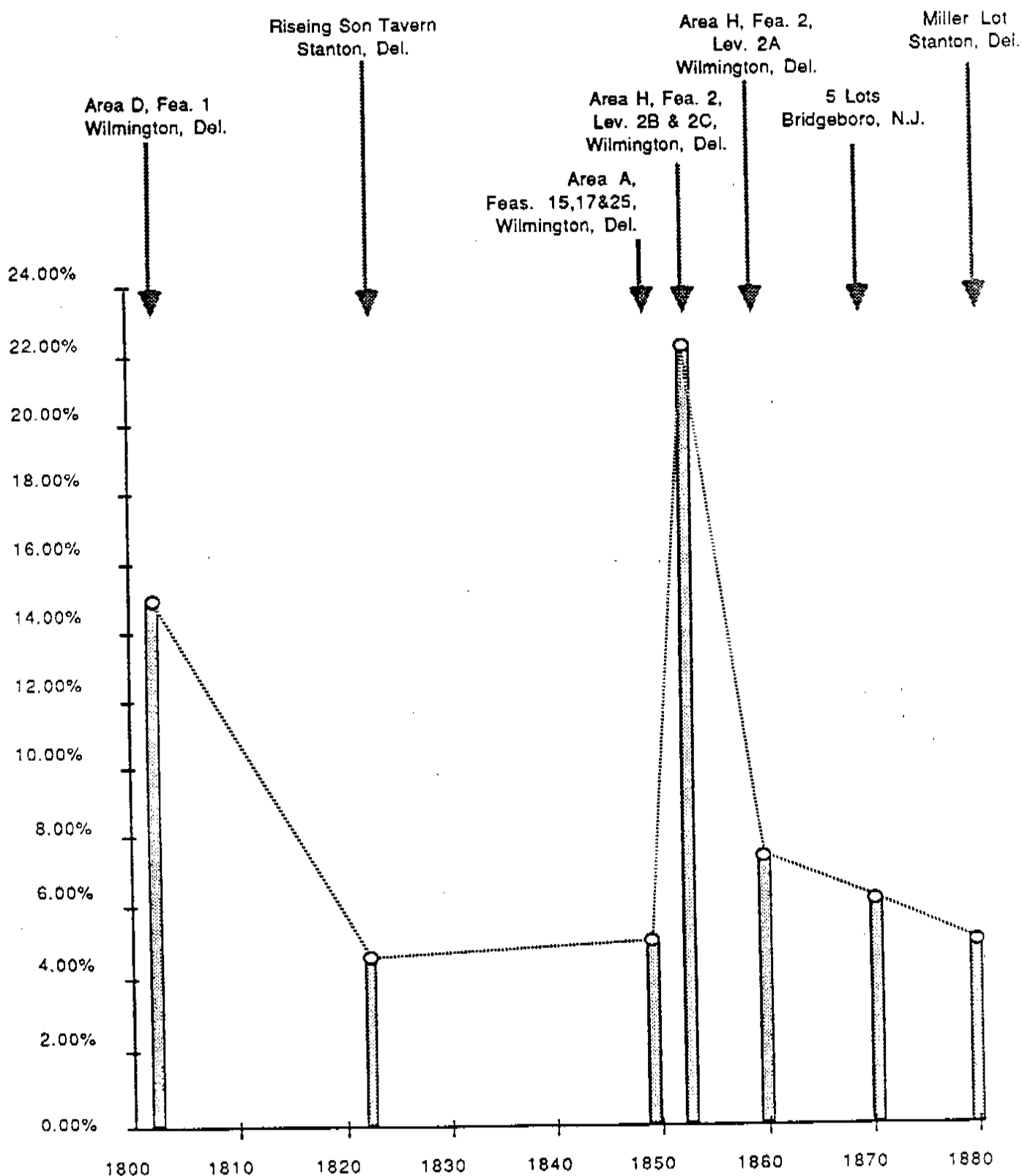
[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: See Text]



# Figure 50

## Minimally Decorated Refined White Earthenwares, Intersite Comparison

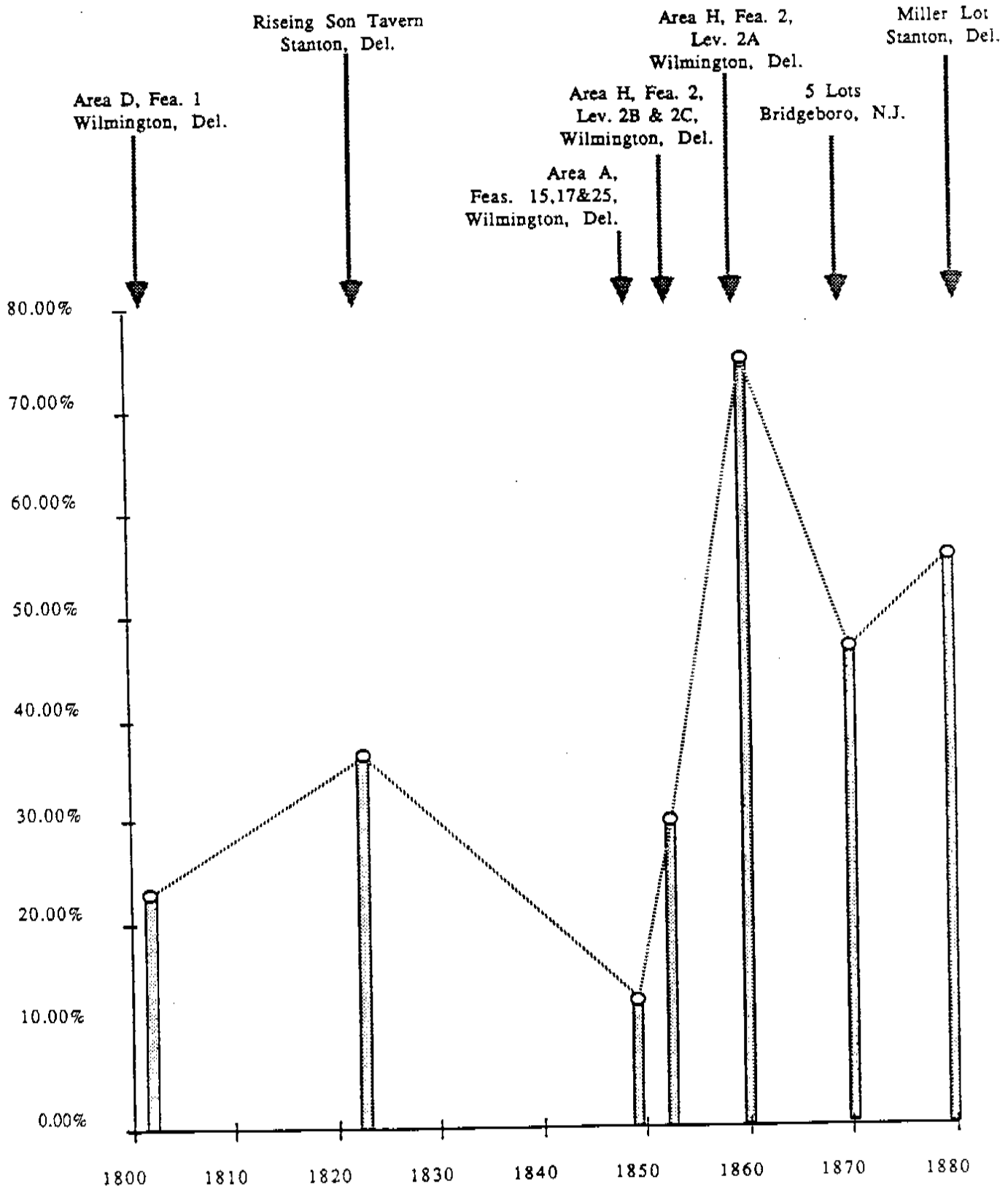
[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: See Text]



**Figure 51**

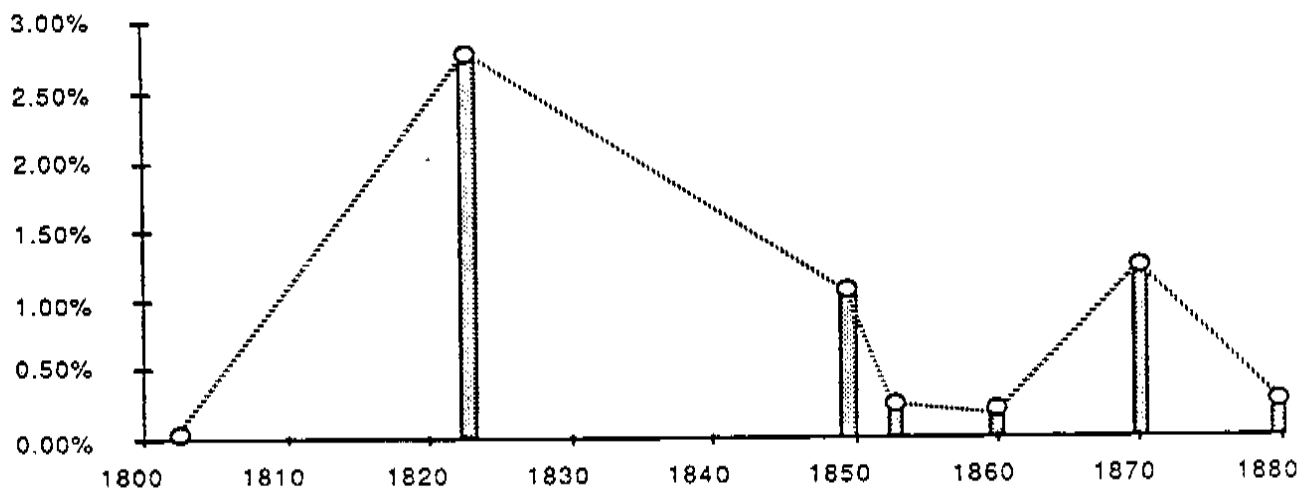
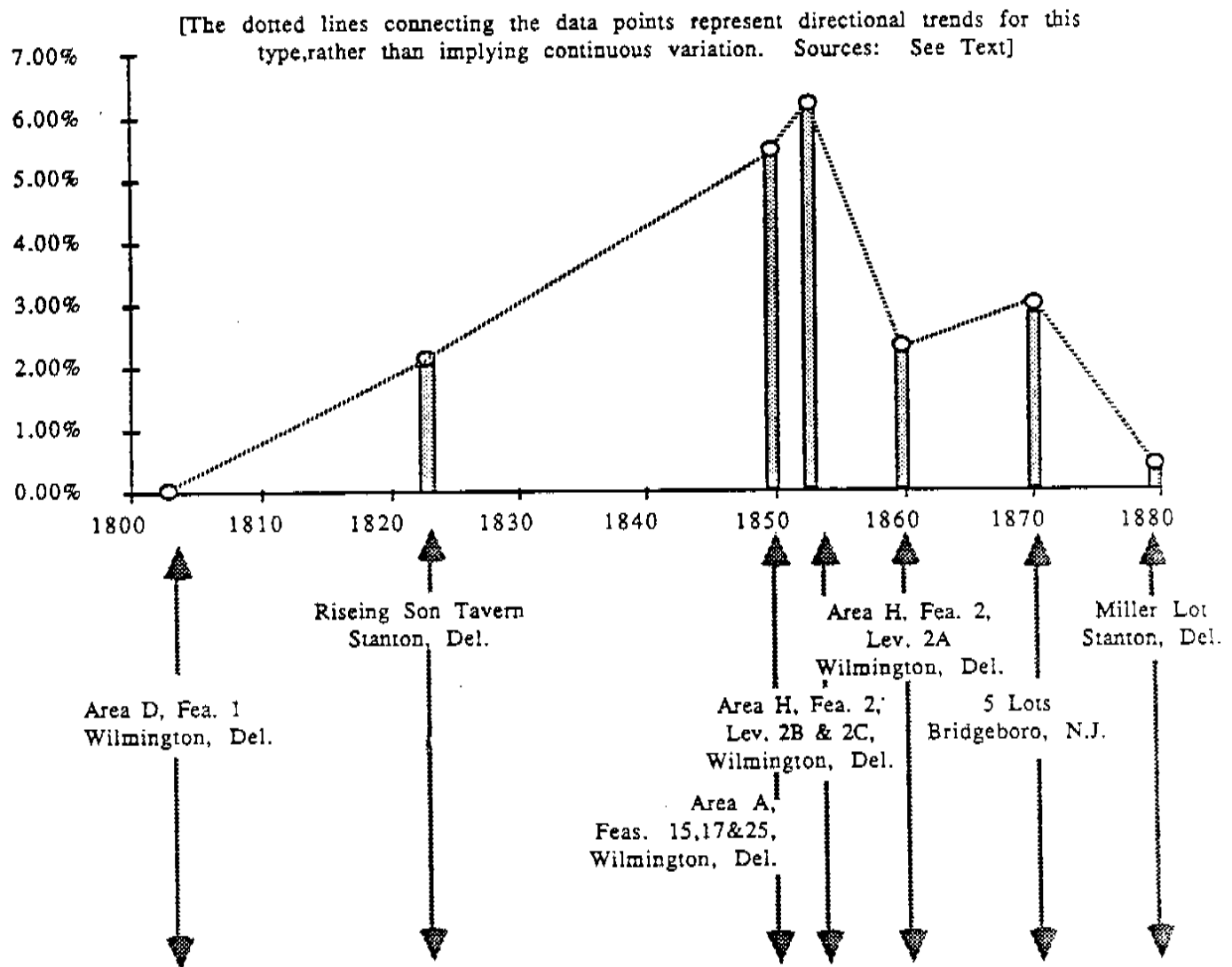
# **Undecorated Refined White Earthenwares, Intersite Comparisons**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: See Text]





**Figure 52**  
**Yellowware, Intersite Comparisons**



**Coarse Stoneware, Intersite Comparisons, Bar Chart**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: See Text]

**Figure 53**  
**Coarse Earthenware, Intersite Comparisons, Bar Chart**

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: See Text]

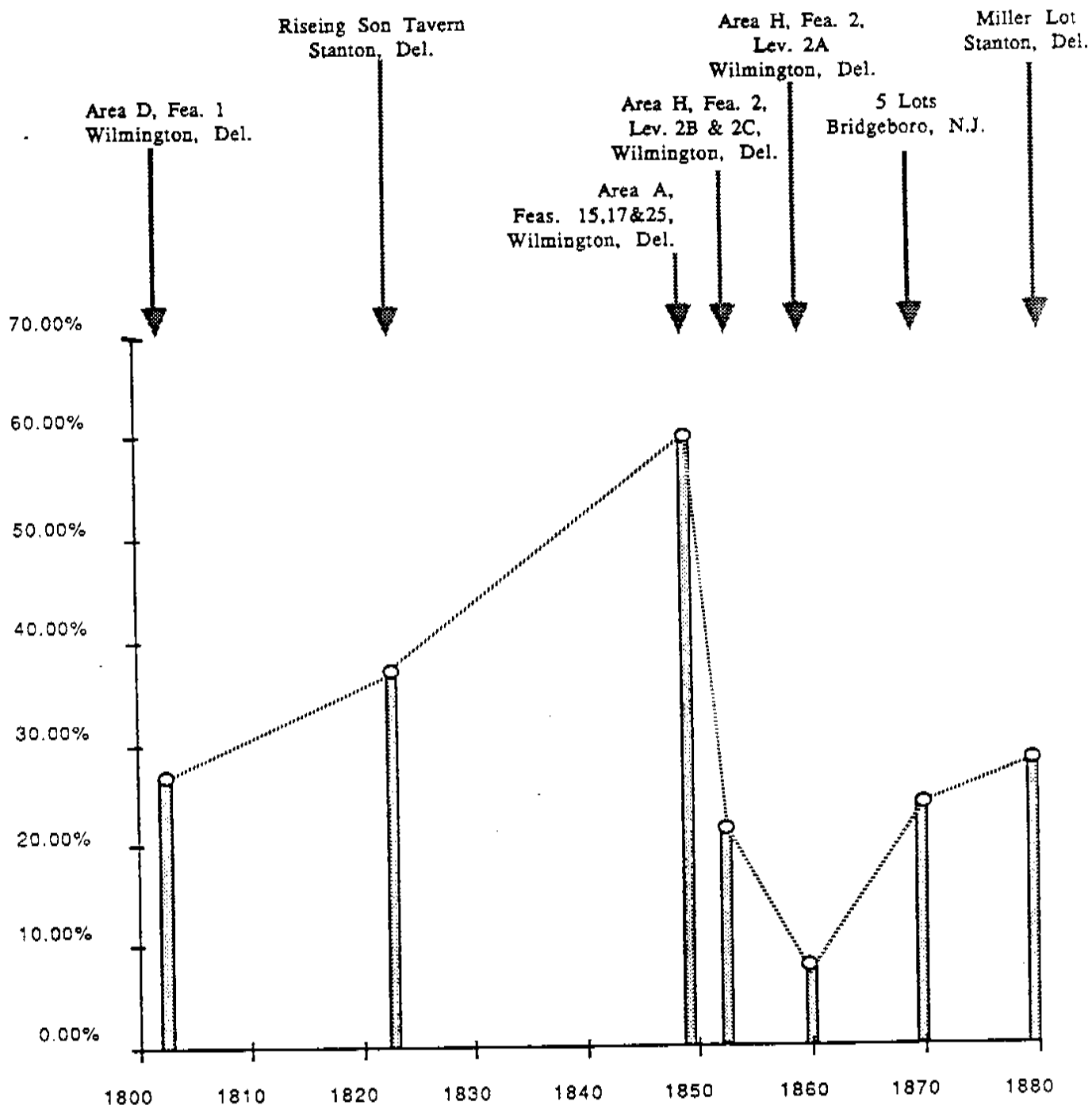
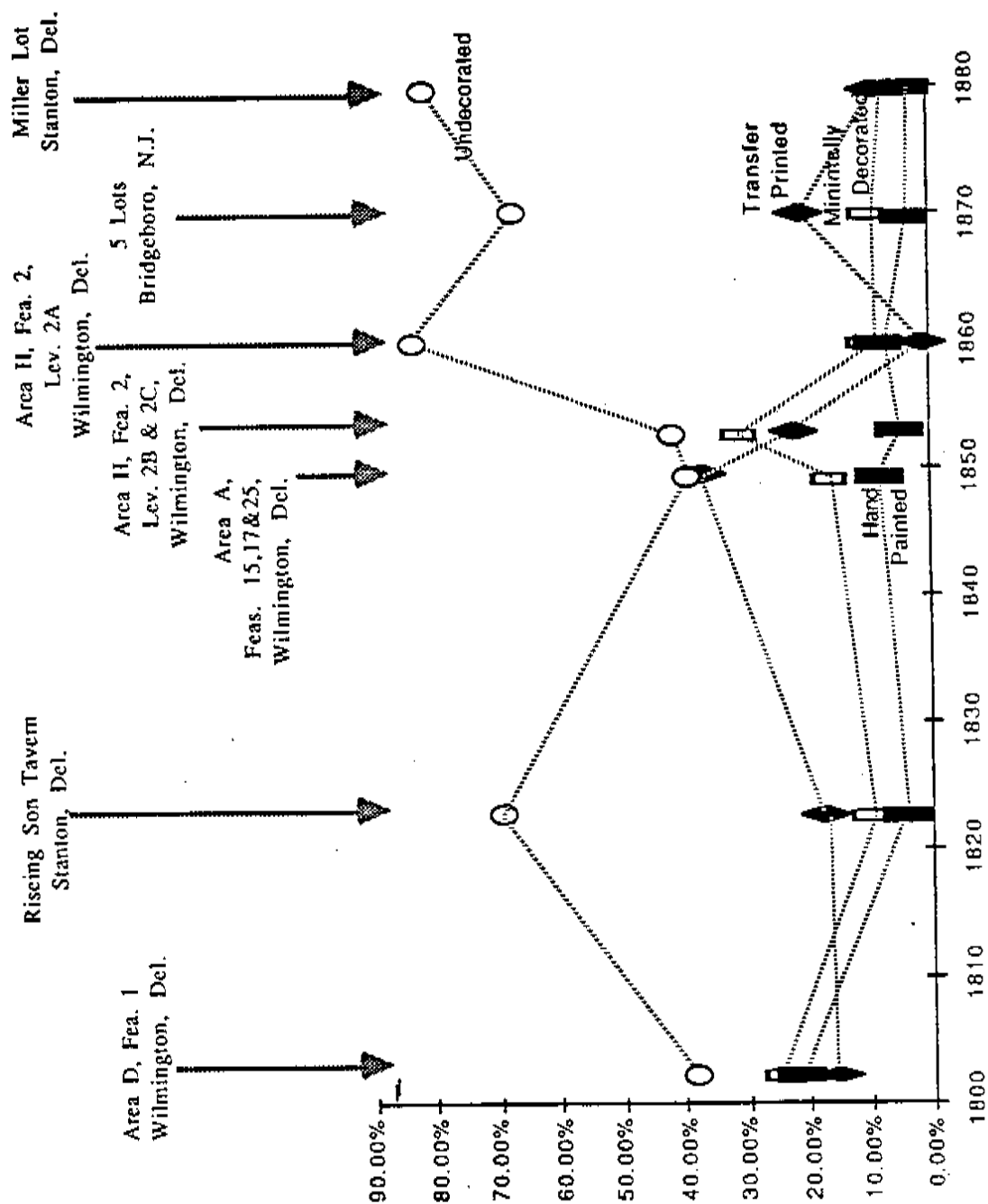


Figure 64

# Refined White Earthenwares, Only, Intersite

[The dotted lines connecting the data points represent directional trends for this type, rather than implying continuous variation. Sources: See Text]



on peculiar types of tools, or unusual quantities of common items may leave a characteristic "footprint" in the archaeological record as South predicts, and South provides an example with the case of the Public House-Tailor Shop in Brunswick Town (South 1977:102). In that case, the discrepancy showed up at the "Group" level, specifically the clothing group. For nineteenth century sites, with more specialized functions we should probably look within the "Activities" group to find the site attributes that are distinctive.

An additional observation concerning the tavern may be made. It seems to have been typical for tavern operators to live at their places of business, judging from the wording of the license forms. The tavern therefore combines a residential function with its primary business activities. The latter, however, are not significantly different from the activities at a normal domestic site -- food processing, consumption, sleeping, team and stock maintenance, etc. -- just presumably more intense, serving a larger number of people. The lack of distinction between ceramic assemblages at taverns and typical farm sites has been noted by Feister (1975:14), and the fact that the Robinson Coefficient measures the greatest similarity in functional groupings between the Riseing Son Tavern and the nearby farmstead, the William Hawthorne site, tends to support this view. While this is true for the artifact percentages, it may be recalled that the inventories showed contrast in certain specific items like furniture and linens. Differences in the proportions of these items is not likely to be apparent in the archeological record. Our hypothesis that the most and least expensive of the ceramic wares would be present in larger proportions appears to be true at only a very marginal level, and the pattern of proportions is not sufficiently distinct that an assemblage of unknown origin could be assigned the Tavern Function on that basis alone.

Two of the three hypotheses posed in the Research Design for this project depended directly on the artifact analysis. As the preceeding discussion indicates, the expectation that clear differences would be observed between the assemblages from the Riseing Son Tavern and those from domestic and urban sites was not met. In fact, when the percentage distribution of South's Functional Groups is examined, the Tavern is most similar to the Hawthorne site, a high status rural, residence. The problem of commodity flows could not be realistically addressed because of inadequate samples of source-identified items. Some additional discussion of these research projects will be given in the next chapter.

## Notes: Artifact Analysis

<sup>1</sup>"Field Specimen" numbers were assigned to the materials from each provenience in the field, continuing the numerical sequence begun during the survey and testing phase of work. Accession numbers were obtained from the Delaware Bureau of Archives, History, and Historic Preservation for marking on the artifacts, which will be turned over to the Island Field Museum for maintenance and curation.

<sup>2</sup>A two digit computer coding allocation was made for the provenience groupings, and, for reasons that are entirely arbitrary for the purposes of this discussion, "thirties" range was convenient for the first digit, except for Feature 99. All of the artifacts collected at 7NC-E-65 are included within the provenience groups 31 through 38, and Feature 99.

<sup>3</sup>There are more dated types whose medians are available for inclusion in the calculations, that are from the eighteenth century. When the quantity of types more common in the nineteenth century (such as pearlwares and Whiteware) is larger, the Mean Date is skewed later while only small quantities, or even single occurrences of earlier types can draw the bracket date earlier since it is not weighted by quantity. South provided dates for pearlware from the perspective of the eighteenth century sites with which he was dealing. The decorative and other attributes for this class of ceramics grade imperceptibly into groups such as "Whiteware" and "Ironstone", so the assignment of a particular sherd or sherds to a "Pearlware" dated type group may be marginally accurate as far as the attributes of the sherd are concerned, but may be placing it in a statistical position that is earlier in date than the actual date of its manufacture. We do not propose to solve these problems here -- only acknowledge them and account for their effects on the analysis.

<sup>4</sup>In South's discussion of the use of the Carolina Pattern, he formalizes one of the conclusions that he draws into the "Law of Behavioural By-Product Regularity":

The by-product of a specified activity has a consistent frequency relationship to that of all other activities in direct proportion to their organized integration (South 1977:122).

In the same sentence he identifies this as both "an empirical generalization" and a "basic assumption", and this is consistent with his view of the cyclical relationship between induction and deduction, as outlined by Kemeny (1959:86 - South's illustration, 1977:15, Figure 2, is both whimsical and accurate).

<sup>5</sup>The notable exception is the continued presence of Yellowware mixing and baking dishes in the kitchen.

<sup>6</sup>It must be emphasized again here that the ceramics collected from the Riseing Son Tavern site were very fragmentary, so that the analysis of vessel function based on vessel size and shape was not possible. There are numerous obvious exceptions to the implied functional consistencies in these ware type groups, such as the use of all the ware types for chamber ware, but in the absence of vessel data this is the best that can be done. Yellowware was produced in a range of paste hardness, but was most commonly fired harder than the coarse earthenwares for use in the oven and for storage.

<sup>7</sup>This system does not take into account decorations that are the result of plastic molding or modelling that produces designs in the body of the ceramic vessel. These may be produced by "jollies" or lathe-turning, by bat-molding against plaster of paris of molds, or by slip casting in similar molds. All these methods were in common use by early in the nineteenth century (Barber 1902), and, although a considerable variety of kinds of patterns were produced, they apparently did not affect the sale cost of the ceramics, or did so only in combination with the application of colored surface decoration, judging from Miller's (1980) research.

<sup>8</sup>In doing the calculations for the Riseing Son Tavern, the values used in the original study were recalculated and the results obtained varied, in some cases, by a fraction of a percentage point from those in the original. This is apparently because the sum of the three classes of items shown in their Table 1 (Rockman and Rothschild 1984:118) for the Wellfleet Tavern is 37,681, rather than 37,691, as they indicate. The discrepancy is obviously too miniscule to affect the interpretation of the results of the analysis.

<sup>9</sup>An additional decorative type, decalcomania, is included in the breakdown here, because it appears at the Miller Lot and at Bridgeboro, New Jersey. It is a more elaborate method of transferring a design than the tissue transfers from copper plate engravings, and does not commonly appear until around 1900 (Wegars and Carley 1982:6-7), but the type has been included in Tau calculations for comparisons between the Bridgeboro samples and other sites, so it is included here even though it would not be expected to occur at the earlier proveniences.

## Conclusions

### Research Conclusions

The Limitations encountered in the completion of the research have been mentioned in the Research Design chapter, and they must be considered again here in order to evaluate the results of the archaeology at the Rising Sun Tavern. The limitation on the amount of area excavated prevented the discovery of the complete layout of the outbuildings, fences, and other service facilities, although these were partially revealed. For reasons detailed in the discussion of the research design there is some question about how much additional data remained undisturbed in any case. Enough information was recovered, however, to give at least tentative conclusions about the relationship between the facilities present and the use of the lot, which was the subject of the first research hypothesis. The foundations for two outbuildings were partially revealed. The "Upper Foundation" had a north-south dimension of twenty feet, and possessed no cellar. It may have functioned as a kitchen, or stable. The "Lower Foundation" was thirty-two feet from north to south and was dug into the bank on its north side. This was a typical construction arrangement for a barn, allowing access at two different grade levels (Bidwell and Falconer 1941:123; Glassie 1986:416) and Lemon notes that they became particularly common in southeastern Pennsylvania after the American Revolution (Lemon 1972:177). It is logical to conclude that this is the foundation for the stone barn mentioned in the 1816 Tax Assessment workbook and the narrower foundation to the north ("Upper Foundation") may be the stable mentioned in the same document. One or the other of these may be for the "Stone Barn" mentioned in the 1803 Assessment. Nothing was found in the builder's trench at either foundation to positively date the construction of the buildings, and only one of the two plan dimensions is available, but it is reasonable to assume that the two outbuildings represent service facilities for the Tavern by early in the nineteenth century, judging from the materials in the adjacent midden deposits. Peter Springer had purchased a little more than four and a half acres from James Stroud in 1793, and this tract is clearly too small to support a viable farm (see Lemon 1972:90-91) so the presence of a stable and barn on the lot in 1816 implies that they were serving other functions, related to the Tavern, and that the first hypothesis is validated.

The character of the distributions of functionally and economically significant artifact classes has been discussed in considerable detail in the previous chapter. We should state here that the lack of success in identifying distinctive artifact patterning for different kinds of sites does not imply that such patterning does not exist, but rather that we have not yet identified the critical variables. The fact that vessel shape and function attributes could not be consistently identified on the ceramic samples from the midden deposits restricted the use of analytical tools such as Miller's "CC Index". This might have provided more precise characterization of the cost valuation of some ceramic elements of the assemblage, which, in turn might have lead to a more successful outcome in the exploration of the second hypothesis. The fact that some of the assemblages available for comparison were not from general midden deposits, but rather from sealed privy contexts may have affected the

comparisons also. At the same time, the lack of clear results from the methods of analysis and comparison applied here provides an impetus to refine our ability to deal with assemblages where these limitations are present, since they do in fact represent the majority of assemblages encountered in the field, particularly during survey activities. New techniques are obviously needed to deal with these problems.

The comparison of the assemblage from the Riseing Son Tavern with those reported by Rockman and Rothschild appeared to yield a result consistent with their original analysis, but the elements of the assemblage chosen for comparison would not have distinguished their tavern contexts from other kinds of site functions, if all the contexts had been from the nineteenth century. We must conclude that the analysis is of marginal utility in the latter time frame, since it would be necessary to know from independent information that a Tavern was present, and it would be likely that the setting of such a context (urban vs. rural) would also be known in advance, so the analysis would not yield new information, though it does pinpoint a consistent relationship between implied behaviour and the archeological record.

The lack of consistent information on the geographic origin of materials present at the site is, once again, a function of the kinds of contexts recovered. It seems unlikely that this difficulty could be overcome with alternative methods of analysis, since the limitation is strictly one of sherd size, and does not appear to be addressable through other attributes. Even sophisticated methods of trace element analysis, such as those used on prehistoric sites (e.g. Doran and Hodson 1975), would yield information only on the origin of the containers (if that), rather than on the commodities within them.

## Research Prospects

The research at the Riseing Son Tavern has allowed the examination of certain analytical problems with regard to artifact distributions, and if the desired results were not obtained, then at least we can examine some possible future research that might overcome the limitations encountered here. If the breakdown of South's Artifact Groups does not yield clearcut distinctions between sites of different functions, it seems likely that the fact that it is being applied to sites that are not "eighteenth-century British colonial sites" (South 1977:120) is a contributing factor. There is nothing wrong with examining the possibility that the Carolina Pattern might be a valuable reference point, even for nineteenth century Federal period sites, but it should not be too surprising if the comparison doesn't work well. It does seem likely that "the by-product of a specified activity has a consistent frequency relationship to that of all other activities . . ." (South 1977:122), though not necessarily ". . . in proportion to their organized integration" (Ibid). It seems likely that major artifact group breakdowns are not detecting the specific activity by-products that are peculiar to the different kinds of sites examined here<sup>1</sup>, and that it will be necessary to examine the type constituents of the groups in more detail. As mentioned in the analysis chapter, the basic activities at Taverns are not necessarily different than those at domestic sites, so the intensification of some combination of common items may be sought. This is, in fact approach advocated by Rockman and Rothschild for detecting differences within Tavern sites as a group. Alternatively, some odd or marginal items, such as horse gear or wagon hardware might be the key, and future research projects can seek these "signatures".

In general terms, we are operating in an information rich environment and reorderings of the data based on careful conceptual models should generate better and better approximations of the artifact patterns that are of particular interest to current and future research problems. It seems likely that multi-variate statistical methods will ultimately be needed to manage the complex data sets from the industrial era. It should be remembered that no matter how powerful a statistical tool is, it is no better than the organization of the data set to which it is applied. Less complicated numerical comparisons can often lead to important insights about how the data sets should be partitioned and which measurements have the potential to yield results, and it is appropriate to continue the use of these methods in order to provide a solid basis for the application of more powerful tools. It is likely that the application of statistical methods based on assumptions of normality would also provide helpful information. The problem of sample control is a serious one, and randomness is often not a reasonable assumption. On the other hand, many of the more familiar measures remain relatively robust even when the appropriate assumptions cannot be met, and measures of central tendency and variation may be useful in clarifying distributions of variables and identifying both those that are important and those that are spurious.

Archeological data sets could make important contributions to the clarification and interpretation of the more complex models of historical process advanced by scholars of economic history (i.e. Taylor and Ellsworth 1971). The relationship of material culture to other aspects of cultural behaviour becomes increasingly complex in the industrial era, and these data sets give us access to the activities and preferences of a wide variety of people who, by contrast to the pivotal political and economic figures, are only barely represented in the documentary record. Our ability to penetrate to the more intimate details of these lives gives us a better understanding of the economic as well as the other cultural values that in the aggregate make up the historical past. When our data sets fail to live up to our expectations it is probably because we haven't done them justice, rather than vice versa. We anticipate exploring these issues in future research projects in Delaware and elsewhere, armed with the conviction that we can learn new things about the past if we examine the evidence carefully.

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#### Note: Conclusions

<sup>1</sup>The fact that the Public House-Tailor Shop was readily detected as aberrant (South 1977:110-111) so that a specialized function could be sought, is likely to be a product of the fact that the unusual disproportion of the key artifacts (shot and clothing items) occurred within groups that were themselves commonly small proportions of the total assemblage. If the same numbers of artifacts had been added to the kitchen or architecture groups, the difference might not have been so obvious.



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## Personnel

Principal Investigator  
Dr. William M. Gardner

Project Director  
Timothy A. Thompson

Project Manager  
Kimberly Snyder

Field Crew  
Mary Barse  
Joel Boyer  
Debra Campagnari  
Betsey Coker  
John Milton  
David Weinberg

Laboratory Processing  
C. Lanier Rogers  
Michael White

Faunal Analysis  
Dr. David Clark

Oyster Shell Analysis  
Keith Doms

## **Appendix I**

**National Register Form**

**for the**

**Riseing Son Tavern Site**

**(formerly named the Stanton Hotel Site)**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Stanton Arms Hotel Site

and/or common The Hotel Lot 7NC-E-65

**2. Location**

street & number Intersection of Routes 7 and 4, southeast corner not for publication

city, town Stanton, Delaware vicinity of

state Delaware code county New Castle code

**3. Classification**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: gas station

**4. Owner of Property**

name State of Delaware and Exxon Corp., DBA Alert Oil Co.

street & number P. O. Box 8 P. O. Box 9498

city, town Bear, DE 19701 vicinity of Wilmington state DE 19810

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registrar of Deeds

street & number City-County Building

city, town Wilmington state DE

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

Phase I and II Archeological  
title Investigations at Stanton has this property been determined eligible? yes ☒ no

Intersection, New Castle County Delaware  
date March 1983; Delaware Cultural Resource Survey, federal ☒ state county local  
N-1555 June 1974

depository for survey records Delaware Dept. of Transportation; DE Bureau of Archae. & Hist. Preserv.

city, town Dover 137 state DE

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### **Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

Within the project right-of-way (see Figure 2), archaeological investigations were conducted on a grassy island between the paved apron of the gas station and the northbound lane of Route 7, on the Mill Road Connector. Several two foot by two foot test units were distributed within the impact zone, and some of these were subsequently connected by two foot wide trenches to provide stratigraphic cross sections. The northernmost test units exposed the remnants of the stone foundation of an outbuilding associated with the Hotel structure (see Plate 2), as well as small features. The old surface is contiguous with the present surface in this location, but the old surface dips below the present grade to the west and south of the foundation. On the west, the old surface descends toward the old road, which lies well below the present grade of the Mill Lane Connector. The old surfaces are intact in these areas, and are covered by fill which gets progressively deeper to the south forming a protective cover on the archaeological features and horizons. An additional foundation segment and small features were located below the fill on the south side of the lot, within the impact zone, and a large percentage of the archaeological context should be intact in this portion of the site. Spatial patterning of features and facilities should be retrievable, since there is no evidence that the intact surfaces have been plowed.

Trash disposal activities would be expected on the lower part of the lot, and sizeable artifact collections should be present to test the validity of the pattern of decorative and functional type distributions identified during the testing program. This site was subject to survey and testing procedures because proposed improvements to the Stanton Intersection would create adverse effects to any archaeological resources in this location. The lot was originally occupied by a large stone structure of late 18th or early 19th century construction, known as "the Old Stone Hotel" (Scharf 1888). The boundaries and (lettered) corners, shown on Figure 2, represent the boundaries of the property transferred from Solomon Hersey to John Narvel in 1888 (see Ownership History, attached). These boundaries are therefore the documented historical boundaries within which activities associated with the occupation and maintenance of the hotel could have taken place. On the upper (northern) part of the area within the site boundaries some disturbance has undoubtedly taken place in connection with the construction of later dwellings when the original lot was sub-divided, and, in particular, with the construction of the Alert Gas Station. Photographs of the demolition of the old stone house on the northwest corner of the block, provided by a local informant, suggest rather extensive disturbance in that location. The placement of underground gasoline storage tanks in that corner of the lot further suggests that significant archaeological remains will not be located there. This part of the lot is included in the site boundaries, however, because it is the original location of the hotel structure.

There is no reason to assume, however, that archaeological remains are not present in the remainder of the original hotel property, outside the project boundary. Extensive experience in urban archaeology suggests that a surprising amount of archaeological evidence may survive in areas subject to subsequent residential development, and until the remainder of the original hotel lot is subject to testing, it must be assumed that such remains are present. Areas outside the project boundary were not investigated in this study, because they were outside the Scope of Work.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion	
1400-1499	x archeology-historic	conservation	law	science	
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture	
1600-1699	architecture	education	military	social	
x 1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian	
x 1800-1899	commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy	theater	
x 1900-	communications	industry	politics government	x transportation	
		invention		other (specify)	

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Stanton Hotel Lot site is significant under criterion (d), specified by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, in that it has yielded and is likely to yield information important in history. A brief discussion of the history of the Town of Stanton will provide the historic context in which to evaluate the site's significance. The town of Stanton is located at the base of the Fall Line, southwest of Wilmington, Delaware, between that city and the town of Newark. This location affected a number of aspects of Stanton's growth and development. Stanton is situated near the confluence of Red Clay and White Clay Creeks and the Christina River. The former tributaries served a number of mills which serviced the surrounding agricultural populations from the beginning of European settlement, and the Christina provided a transportation artery delivering their produce to nearby urban markets and abroad. The town was, therefore, in a location to serve as an economic focus for local agricultural production. To the southeast of Stanton lies the drainage of the Christina River which is quite marshy and wet, at least in part a product of progressive inundation by post-Pleistocene sea-level rise as well as siltation from upstream land clearance. To the north and northwest, the Piedmont hills rise, and they are strongly dissected by numerous creeks creating a locally rugged topography. Stanton lies on a relatively level strip of land above the marshes which contained only the major tributaries of the local drainages. As a result, Stanton became part of the corridor carrying road traffic from the urban centers of the northeast to and from Baltimore and the southern colonies during colonial times and to the national capital after the American Revolution. Because Stanton was situated favorably for both the local and the continental transportation net, it was a favorable economic position until modern transportation technologies obviated its advantageous topographic position. In particular automotive transport bypassed water routes and shortened travel time to larger nearby markets, and road construction technology allowed more direct routes for inter-regional travel.

In 1679, several farmers living near the junction of White Clay Creek and Red Clay Creek, at Bread and Cheese Island formed a partnership to build a mill on land owned by Charles Rumsey and John Watkins. Half interest in the mill was subsequently purchased by Cornelius and Richard Empson (Scharf 1888:923), and survey dated 1708 in the map collection at the Delaware Historical Society shows a two acre plot on the north side of Bread and Cheese Island designated "Corneilius Empson". A large undivided tract to the north, which includes the present location of the Town of Stanton, is designated "The Land of Abraham Man". The plan shows no roads or other development to indicate that the town was present at that time. In 1772, Stephen Stapler and Samuel Smith obtain a condemnation against the mill, which had passed into the hands of Cornelius Empson's daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth (Scharf 1888: 923-924). During the daughters' tenure, the mill had been used as a sawmill. Scharf asserts that Stanton was the oldest village in Mill Creek Hundred, and that it was originally known as "Cuckoldstown" (1888: 927). He cites a 1768 petition to the Levy Court for the construction of a road from Newark to Cuckoldstown (1888:922), and no earlier reference to the community was located in this research. It thus appears that, sometime between 1708 and 1768, the town originated at or near its present location. Colles' "A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America, 1789" shows a few structures at Stanton's location, on his map of the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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road from Philadelphia to Annapolis, Maryland, although he indicates no town name. Scharf also quotes from an 1802 "Traveler's Directory" which describes Stanton, on the route from Philadelphia to Baltimore, as "a place of little note" (Moore and Jones 1802; quoted in Scharf 1888:422). The same book does note the presence of many flour mills nearby. The map in this book indicates several more houses than appeared on the Colles' map, including structures at all four corners of what is obviously the intersection of Limestone Road and "The Newport Road" (the project area). The town appears named on all subsequent maps that include the project area. Weslager provides some additional details about the history of the town, noting that in 1833 "...the once thriving upstream villages -- Newport, Stanton, and Christiana -- were developing a pallor from being neglected by the shippers" as a result of the construction of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad (Weslager 1947:135). Stanton's local trade with nearby mills also suffered after the development of steam powered mills, which were not tied to the local watercourses (Weslager 1947:156). Finally, Scharf notes that Peter Springer obtained a license for a hotel at the town 1797, which was located in the stone house "now" (in 1888) owned by Solomon Hersey (Scharf 1888:930). The hotel that was in use in Scharf's time was apparently located across the street (to the north) from that location. The Post Office for Stanton was established in 1825 and some of the listed postmasters are also listed as proprietors of the old stone hotel, or the one operating in 1888. At that date, the town contained three churches, a school house, a hotel, three general stores, a millinery store and 400 inhabitants (Scharf 1888:927).

The number of nineteenth century hotel sites is small in comparison to other kinds of sites, and none have been investigated previously in Delaware. The test excavations revealed the presence of two outbuildings for the main hotel structure that are not otherwise specifically accounted for in maps or documentation. In addition to the foundation features, small pit features were identified, as well as undisturbed soil surfaces, indicating good potential for the recovery of significant archeological data. The general research potential of the Hotel Lot may be established with reference to some important developments in American History. The nineteenth century was a period of rapid growth and economic transformation in the nation. The economic constraints imposed by the colonial system were broken by the American Revolution and the different regions increased their communication and commerce with one another, for political, social, and economic reasons. The growth of industrialization created more specialized and localized units of production that became interdependent with each other. These factors contributed to the growth and importance of road networks. Hotels were important service facilities for the individuals who carried goods, services and messages within both the intra-regional and inter-regional exchange networks. Because of functional differences between these sites and others, distinctive patterns of spatial use and artifact inventory should be expected. Research conducted at Stanton should provide baseline identification and explication of these patterns for comparison with other contexts. Such data will be particularly valuable for the interpretation of otherwise undocumented sites, allowing the identification of sites of this type that would otherwise be uninterpretable. The data at the Hotel Lot are particularly significant because documented sites of this type are scarce, and none have been excavated previously in Delaware. Data on spatial and artifact patterning for sites of this type are likely to be scarce and unreliable in documentary records.



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## 10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property .96 ac.

Quadrangle name Newark East, Del.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A 

1	18	4	414	41510	413	915	81410
Zone		Easting			Northing		

C 

1	18	4	415	51513	413	915	81213

E 

1	18	4	414	51117	413	915	81310

G 


B 

1	18	4	414	41719	413	915	71816
Zone		Easting			Northing		

D 

1	18	4	414	51412	413	915	81414

F 

1	18	4	414	41914	413	915	81613

H 


### Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy A. Thompson, Staff Archeologist

organization Thunderbird Archeological Assoc.

date 2/25/84

street & number Rt. 1, Box 1375

telephone 703-635-3860

city or town Front Royal

state Virginia 22630

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

     national      state      local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

141

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Geographical Description	10	1
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The UTM position of point A, the northwest corner of the lot, was taken from the 1:24,000 Quadrangle Sheet Newark East, Del. to the nearest ten meters -- the maximum accuracy that could be obtained from that map. The remaining five corners were plotted on the site boundary plan to the nearest meter. They are really only as accurate as the plotting of point A, but the measurements are consistent with the scale of the site boundary plan (see Figure 2).

The site boundaries are defined as the metes and bounds of the lot transferred from Solomon Hersey to John H. Narvel in 1888 (Deed Book F14, page 479, New Castle County Property Records). This is assumed to be the property used for the hotel during the ownership of Joseph Springer, and previously (see attached ownership history). Portions of the lot taken for recent road construction have been deleted. Beginning at the northwest corner of the lot, at the southeast corner of the intersection of the Newport Turnpike and Mill Lane Connector (see attached boundary plan) the western boundary of the lot proceeds southerly along the eastern curb of the Mill Lane Connector. The southern boundary follows the northern curb line of the eastbound lanes of Route 4. The eastern boundary proceeds north from that curb line along the western curb line of Elm Street for c. 85', and then turns west, at right angles to the Elm Street curb line for c. 114'. The boundary then turns north, at right angles to the previous line, for c. 123', to the southern curb line of the Newport Turnpike (westbound lanes of Route 4). The northern boundary of the lot is formed by the southern curblane of the Newport Turnpike, from the last mentioned point to the beginning. It is likely that all of this lot was used for the purposes of the hotel, at least during the early part of the nineteenth century, although significant archeological remains will probably be more intensely distributed on the lower (southern) part of the lot.

**Appendix II**  
**Proposal for Data Recovery**  
**at the**  
**Riseing Son Tavern**  
**(formerly called the Anthony Hotel Lot)**

# THUNDERBIRD ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

ROUTE ONE, BOX 1375  
FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA 22630

(703) 615-3880

## Proposal for Data Recovery Investigations at The Anthony Hotel Lot (7NC-E-65, N-1555)

### Introduction

This transmittal presents a proposal for conducting data recovery investigations at the Anthony Hotel Lot in Stanton, Delaware. Significant archeological remains at the site will be affected by the proposed construction connected with the Stanton Intersection. This proposal was prepared in response to a request for proposal from the Delaware Department of Transportation.

### Background and Research Questions

The number of nineteenth century hotel sites is small in comparison to domestic structure sites of all kinds, and none have been investigated previously in Delaware. Test excavations at the Hote Lot revealed the presence of two (presumed) outbuildings for the main hotel structure that are not otherwise specifically accounted for in maps or other documentation. The general research potential of the Hotel Lot may be established with reference to some important developments in American History. The 19th century was a period of rapid growth and economic transformation in the nation. The economic constraints imposed by the colonial system were broken by the American Revolution and the different regions increased their communication and commerce with one another, for political as well as economic reasons. At the same time, the growth of industrialization created more specialized and localized units of production that became interdependent with each other. Farm produce and raw materials were transported to and between urban industrial centers, and manufactured products were exchanged back. All of these factors contributed to the growth and importance of land transport road networks, and hotels were important service facilities for the individuals who carried goods, services and messages within both the intra-regional and inter-regional exchange networks.

Because of the function of such sites, both spatial configurations and artifact inventories present at them should be demonstrably different than ordinary domestic sites. The character of such differences has yet to be clearly demonstrated archeologically, but could include such things as larger stables, storage sheds, and other

outbuildings together with a different arrangement of these features. Differences in artifact inventories have been hinted at in the results of the testing program: larger quantities of ceramic vessels at both the top of the cost scale ("ceremonial items" for the service of coffee and tea) and the bottom of that scale (utilitarian vessels for the preparation and storage of food). In the absence of additional data, these must be regarded as hypotheses to be tested by data recovery, but the testing program has revealed that the Hotel Lot has the potential to yield data to answer these questions.

Because the Hotel at Stanton was located on a major inter-regional transportation route, it is likely that the proprietors had access to a wider variety of manufactured items, from a wider geographic range, as well as a need for a larger quantity of them, than the average household. This hypothesis could be addressed by data still contained in the lot.

Other research questions could be addressed by data recovery at the lot. How much similarity exists between hotels on major routes and is there any contrast with those on routes with more local use? This kind of question cannot be answered at Stanton, alone, but because such sites are relatively scarce, it is desirable to preserve the data contained at the Hotel Lot for comparison with future data bases.

#### Proposed Data Recovery Fieldwork

Complete data recovery was recommended at the Hotel lot to retrieve the significant archeological data related to the research problems discussed above. Since sites of this particular function have not been excavated previously, the distribution of dependencies and other service facilities on the lot cannot be predicted -- indeed, the identification of these distributions is one of the research objectives. In the absence of prior distributional information on such features, there is no way to design a sampling scheme that will produce this data, so complete excavation will be necessary to insure that this research objective is realized. For the artifactual data necessary to realize the objectives of analyzing economic, functional and geographical distributional patterns, it will be necessary to obtain a large sample of artifacts. This is particularly true for the last class of artifacts, since they normally compose only a small proportion of any artifact sample. It is likely that the sources for the data are located near the back part of the lot, within the impact zone, but again, their distribution cannot be predicted.

The design of the field strategy to achieve the data recovery goals can be based, at least in part, on the results of the testing program. The area around the foundation remnant should be excavated entirely by hand, since there is, at best, only a thin veneer of protective fill on this part of the lot. This area is marked in green on the plan map accompanying this proposal. The area north of these

sections hand excavations has been disturbed. This area covers approximately 1,000 square feet.

The remainder of the area, 6,600 square feet marked in red on the accompanying plan map, is covered by a fill overburden, which can be removed with a backhoe or gradall to allow access for hand excavation of the undisturbed cultural horizons. All features will be mapped and excavated by hand and screened (1/4 inch mesh) and other contexts will be sampled, in large proportion, at the discretion of the field supervisor. Because it is not possible to predict precisely the character and locations of the pertinent data sets, the field strategy will have to be adjusted in response to the ongoing results of the investigation.

The field excavations are scheduled for thirty days. Hand excavations of the northeastern section of the lot will be conducted simultaneously with the removal of fill by machine on the remainder of the lot (the area north of the sections marked on the plan has been disturbed, and is not expected to yield significant archeological remains -- see Phase I and Phase II report).

#### Data Analysis and Laboratory Procedures

A large quantity of archeological data is expected, and sixty days have been allocated for processing and analyzing the artifacts. This may be adjusted downward somewhat, depending on the amount of data actually recovered. All artifacts will be washed, marked and catalogued by computer coding. Conservation measures will be initiated on materials deserving of them. Coded data will be entered into computer files. The computer program to be used consists of artifact coding on the basis of decorative, functional and geographic attributes, etc. or in essence, a complete attribute analysis. Once coded, these attributes will provide a data base which is sufficient to formulate hypotheses and answer research questions dealing with economic scaling, functional analyses and geographical distribution; those research problems which were outlined in our recommendations.

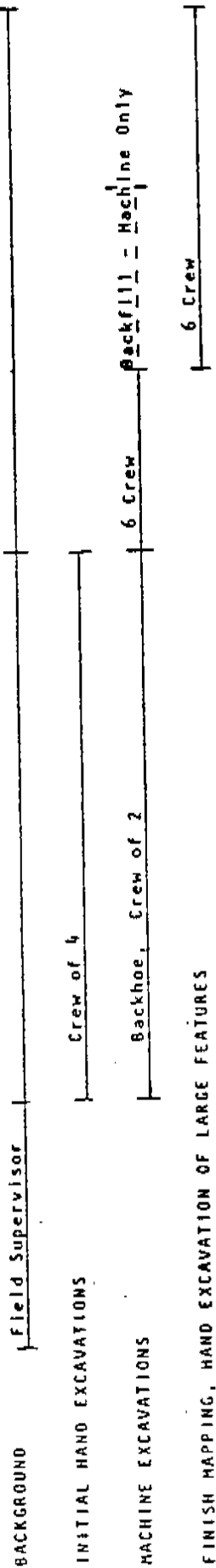
Following the completion of the processing and analysis, a report will be prepared describing the research and addressing the research questions, as appropriate. The report will be prepared consistently with the guidelines of the Delaware Bureau of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 36 CFR 66, and other appropriate authorities to satisfy the legal and regulatory requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation and the State of Delaware.

A schedule for the proposed work is presented in the form of a flow chart and a detailed budget is attached. For additional information, please contact Ms. Kim Snyder, Project Coordinator for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.

# Stanton - Hotel Lot - Data Recovery

## Background & Field Investigations

No. of Workdays 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40



147

## Lab Processing and Report Preparation

No. of Work Weeks 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



KEYPUNCH

| Crew

COMPUTER ANALYSIS

| Field Supervisor

REPORT PREPARATION

| Field Supervisor



**Appendix III**  
**Artifact Catalog Sheets**  
**Riseing Son Tavern**

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot - Summary

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			Entire Site	Entire Site Except Feb. 99															
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	1552	1132															
		Unql	351	322															
	Refined Redware	Deco	10	5															
		Glzd	99	69															
		Unql	0	0															
		Deco	127	127															
	Whiteware	Uncl	604	604															
		Deco	18	17															
	Stoneware	Uncl	101	95															
		Deco	28	9															
	Refined Stoneware	Uncl	78	32															
		Deco	57	48															
	Porcelain	Uncl	108	71															
		Deco	16	13															
	Creamware	Uncl	174	103															
			85	85															
	Yellowware	Deco	531	510															
		Uncl	781	751															
	Ironstone		52	52															
		Deco	61	14															
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Uncl	64	15															
		Deco	15	13															
	Earthenware, Other	Uncl	168	127															
			5080	4220															
GLASS	Bottle	Green	626	584															
		Blue	51	33															
		Brown	57	52															
		Clear	1249	1171															
		Aqua	359	357															
		Other	158	148															
			44	30															
	Tableware		231	230															
		Storage	36	36															
	Milk Glass		76	62															
		Misc.																	
	TOTAL		2887	2703															
		Lamp Chimney	13	13															
		Window	1379	1194															

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7 NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot Summary

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		Entire Site	Entire Site Except Feb. 99								
METAL	Nails	Staple	13	13							
		Wrought	32	31							
		Cut	1168	1143							
		Wire	138	137							
		Roofing	1	1							
		Unident.	464	431							
		Architecture	3	3							
		Furniture	5	5							
		Household	605	603							
		Misc.	175	172							
		Tool	11	11							
		Arms	13	13							
		Screws/Bolts	52	50							
		Wire	25	24							
		Sheet	96	72							
		Unid Metal Frag.	2430	2338							
		TOTAL	5231	5047							
OTHER	Button	20	16								
	Marble	6	6								
	Plastic	15	15								
	Pipes	127	81								
	Bricks	2471	1348								
	Oyster/Clam	59	59								
	Other	674	653								
	Aboriginal	23	13								
TOTAL		3395	2211								

Artifact Catalog

For the complete catalog please contact:

Delaware Department of Transportation  
Division of Highways  
Location and Environmental Studies Office  
P.O. Box 778  
Dover, DE 19903

302-736-4644

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot-Feature 9:

(\*\* Feature 99 Accession No.'s)

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

[illegible]

\*\* Accession Numbers: 85/3/21, 85/3/24, 85/3/62, 85/3/136,  
85/3/137, 85/3/139, 85/3/147, 85/3/148, 85/3/149,  
85/3/151, 85/3/155, 85/3/156, 85/3/157, 85/3/159,  
85/3/160, 85/3/162, 85/3/163, 85/3/168, 85/3/169,  
85/3/171, 85/3/173

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot-Fea. 99

\*\* Feature 99 Accession No.'

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

Accession No.			Fea.										
			99										
METAL	Nails	Staple	0										
		wrought	1										
		Cut	25										
		Wire	1										
		Roofing	0										
		Unident.	33										
		Architecture	0										
		Furniture	0										
		Household	3										
		Misc.	3										
		Tool	0										
		Arms	0										
		Screws/Bolts	2										
		wire	1										
		Sheet	24										
		Unid Metal Frag.	92										
	TOTAL	184											
OTHER		Button	4										
		Marble	0										
		Plastic	0										
		Pipes	46										
		Bricks	1103										
		Oyster/Clam	0										
		Other	21										
		Aboriginal	10										
	TOTAL	1184											

\*\* Accession Numbers: 85/3/21, 85/3/24, 85/3/62, 85/3/136, 85/3/137,  
 85/3/139, 85/3/147, 85/3/148, 85/3/149, 85/3/151,  
 85/3/155, 85/3/156, 85/3/157, 85/3/159, 85/3/160,  
 85/3/162, 85/3/163, 85/3/168, 85/3/169, 85/3/171,  
 85/3/173

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/1	85/3/2	85/3/3	85/3/5	85/3/6	85/3/7	85/3/8	85/3/9	85/3/10
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	11	24		2			2		
		Ungl	2	2							1
	Refined Redware	Deco									
		Glzd		2							1
	Whiteware	Ungl									
		Deco	2	1	2		1	3			
	Stoneware	Unco	9	19	5	1	1	1	6		1
		Deco									
	Refined Stoneware	Unco		2							
		Deco									
	Porcelain	Unco	1	9	1						2
		Deco		1					1	1	
	Creamware	Unco		6							
		Deco									
	Yellowware	Unco	5	4							1
		Deco	1					1			
	Pearlware	Unco		4					1	2	1
		Deco	7	6				1		1	
	Ironstone	Unco	3	6		1		2			
		Deco		3							
GLASS	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Unco		4							
		Deco									
	Earthenware, Other	Unco	2	1				1			
		Deco									
	TOTAL		43	94	8	4	2	8	11	4	7
	Bottle	Green	15	11	2	1		8		11	9
		Blue	1					1			
		Brown	7			1				2	1
		Clear	40	30	14	5	4	26		11	9
		Aqua		1	1						
		Other	4	19				2			
	Tableware		1	1							
	Storage		5	4		1			4		
	Milk Glass		2	4							
	Misc.		1	3				2			
	TOTAL		76	73	17	8	4	39	4	24	19
	Lamp Chimney										
	Window		49	61	5	1	0	46	0	2	8

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

			85/3/1	85/3/2	85/3/3	85/3/5	85/3/6	85/3/7	85/3/8	85/3/9	85/3/10
METAL	Nails	Staple						1			
		wrought			3		4				1
		Cut	3	3	7	8	13	51	3	17	20
		Wire	6	1	8	3	10	46		2	6
		Roofing	1								
		Unident.		18		3	12				
	Architecture	Furniture		1							1
		Household				2	2	2		4	
		Misc.	8		6	1	1	2			
		Tool					1	1			
		Arms		1							
		Screws/Bolts	1					3	4		
		Wire		4							
		Sheet		2				2			
		Unid Metal Frag.	8		3					3	5
		TOTAL	27	30	27	17	43	108	7	26	33
OTHER	Button	Marble			1						
		Plastic	2								
		Pipes		4					1		
		Bricks	14	34				6		3	1
		Oyster/Clam	15	6			13	10			
		Other	34	23		1	14	3		9	11
		Aboriginal									
		TOTAL	65	67	1	1	27	19	1	12	12



## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/11	85/3/12	85/3/13	85/3/14	85/3/15	85/3/16	85/3/17	85/3/18	85/3/19
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd		7	2	1		1			
		Ungl		5		1		1			
	Refined Redware	Deco									
		Glzd		2							
		Ungl									
	Whiteware	Deco		2	1						
		Ungl		18	7		2	1			1
	Stoneware	Deco	1								
		Ungl									
	Refined Stoneware	Deco				1					
		Ungl	1			1					
	Porcelain	Deco	1								
		Ungl									
	Creamware	Deco									
		Ungl		1							
	Yellowware	Deco									
		Ungl									
GLASS	Pearlware	Deco	2				1				
		Ungl		1							
	Ironstone	Deco	1	3							
		Ungl									
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Deco									
		Ungl									
	Earthenware, Other	Deco									
		Ungl		1							
	TOTAL		6	40	10	4	3	3	0	0	1
	Bottle	Green		16						1	
		Blue	1	2							
		Brown		3					1		
		Clear		84	3	1	4		3	3	
		Aqua			1		5				
		Other		2		1					
	Tableware			3							
	Storage		1	6	1		2				
	Milk Glass			3							
	Misc.			4							
	TOTAL		2	123	5	2	11	0	4	4	0
	Lamp Chimney										
	Window		2	104	12	0	1	0	0	0	0

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/11	85/3/12	85/3/13	85/3/14	85/3/15	85/3/16	85/3/17	85/3/18	85/3/19
METAL	Nails	Staple								
		Wrought		2				4		
		Cut	1	16	6	8	2	39	6	
		Wire		4	1	1				
		Roofing								
		Unident.		87	43	6	8	6	3	
	Architecture	Furniture								
		Household		8	1					
		Misc.		4	3					
		Tool								
		Arms			1					
		Screws/Bolts		10	1	2				
		Wire								
		Sheet								
		Unid Metal Frag.			6					
		TOTAL	1	129	58	6	17	10	49	9
OTHER	Button	Marble								
		Plastic								
		Pipes			1					
		Bricks		1		14	48	2		2
		Oyster/Clam								
		Other		8	3	7	1			7
		Aboriginal								
		TOTAL	0	9	4	0	21	49	2	9

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC - E - 65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/20	85/3/22	85/3/23	85/3/25	85/3/26	85/3/27	85/3/28	85/3/29	85/3/30
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	9			1					3
		Uncl	4			1					
	Refined Redware	Deco									
		Glzd									
		Uncl									
	Whiteware	Deco					1				1
		Uncl	5	1						2	8
	Stoneware	Deco									
		Uncl	1			1					1
	Refined Stoneware	Deco									
		Uncl									
	Porcelain	Deco	1	1			1				
		Uncl	2				1				
	Creamware	Deco									
		Uncl	1								
	Yellowware	Deco				1					
		Uncl									
	Pearlware	Deco	3								1
		Uncl	3								
	Ironstone	Deco					3				
		Uncl									
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Deco									
		Uncl									
	Earthenware, Other	Deco									
		Uncl	1	4							
	TOTAL		30	5	1	4	6	0	0	2	14
GLASS	Bottle	Green	1	7			6				5
		Blue									
		Brown									
		Clear		17	3	3	9	2		2	6
		Aqua		9	1		1				1
		Other	3								2
	Tableware										
	Storage		1	3							1
	Milk Glass										
	Misc.				1						2
	TOTAL		5	36	5	3	16	2	0	2	17
	Lamp Chimney										
	Window		2	16	0	2	12	0	0	1	25

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7/NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/20	85/3/22	85/3/23	85/3/25	85/3/26	85/3/27	85/3/28	85/3/29	85/3/30
METAL	Nails	Staple wrought					2		1	
		Cut	26	41	2	20	13	23	7	9
		Wire			1	12	3	2	1	1
		Roofing								
		Unident.	5	21	17	14		5	1	68
	Architecture	Furniture								
		Household		11	6	1	8	9	1	4
		Misc.								
		Tool								1
		Arms								3
		Screws/Bolts			1					
		Wire		1		4	2			
		Sheet								
		Unid Metal Frag.			4		3			
		TOTAL	5	60	64	9	58	31	31	86
	OTHER	Button								1
		Marble								4
		Plastic								
		Pipes								
		Bricks		1		6			1	3
		Oyster/Clam								
		Other	3	6	1	3			1	15
		Aboriginal	2							
		TOTAL	5	7	1	0	9	0	0	24

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. TNC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/31	85/3/32	85/3/33	85/3/34	85/3/35	85/3/36	85/3/37	85/3/38	85/3/39
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	6	9						1	2
		Ungl	1								
	Refined Redware	Deco		1							
		Glzd	1	2							
		Ungl									
	Whiteware	Deco	1					2			
		Uncl	5	4					5		
	Stoneware	Deco		2							
		Uncl	8	1							
	Refined Stoneware	Deco									
		Uncl	2								
	Porcelain	Deco									
		Uncl	1						2		
	Creamware	Deco									
		Uncl	2								
	Yellowware	Deco									
		Uncl									
	Pearlware	Deco	2	2	1		1				
		Uncl	1	2							
	Ironstone	Deco						2	1		
		Uncl									
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Deco									
		Uncl									
	Earthenware, Other	Deco		1							
		Uncl	9	8					1		
	TOTAL		39	32	1	0	1	4	0	10	2
GLASS	Bottle	Green	6	3		1				8	
		Blue		1							
		Brown	2								
		Clear	6		11				1	5	1
		Aqua									
		Other	6								
	Tableware										
	Storage		8	1					1		
	Milk Glass										
	Misc.		2		1				1		
	TOTAL		30	5	12	1	0	0	1	15	1
	Lamp Chimney										
	Window		12	3	1	0	1	1	3	9	1

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/31	85/3/32	85/3/33	85/3/34	85/3/35	85/3/36	85/3/37	85/3/38	85/3/39
METAL	Nails	Staple								
		Wrought			4					
		Cut	13	3	9	6	1	7	1	6
		Wire				1				
		Roofing								
		Unident.							8	
	Architecture	Furniture								
		Household	4							
		Misc.		1				1	3	
		Tool								
		Arms	1							
		Screws/Bolts				1				
		Wire	1							
		Sheet		3						
		Unid Metal Frag.	194	56	12	6		3	1	
		TOTAL	213	63	25	14	1	10	3	17
OTHER	Button			1						
	Marble									
	Plastic									
	Pipes	1						1		
	Bricks	9	18					1	1	23
	Oyster/Clam									
	Other	28	3	2		6	2	9	4	2
	Aboriginal		1							
TOTAL		38	22	3	0	6	2	11	5	25

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY:

Site No. 7NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

Accession No.			85/3/40	85/3/41	85/3/42	85/3/43	85/3/44	85/3/45	85/3/46	85/3/47	85/3/48	
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	8	4			1				2	
		Ungl	1								1	
	Refined Redware	Deco										
		Glzd	2	1								
	Whiteware	Ungl										
		Deco		1			1					
	Stoneware	Undc	47	5			1	3			5	
		Deco										
	Refined Stoneware	Ungl	1									
		Deco										
	Porcelain	Undc										
		Deco		1								
	Creamware	Undc	3	1								
		Deco	1									
	Yellowware	Undc										
Deco		1										
Pearlware	Undc	1	1									
	Deco	6	1						2	3		
Ironstone	Undc	3										
	Deco											
Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Undc											
	Deco											
Earthenware, Other	Undc											
	Deco	2	2							1		
TOTAL			75	17	0	0	3	3	0	2	18	
GLASS	Bottle	Green	4	7			2				25	
		Blue								2	6	
		Brown	1	2							6	
		Clear	36	35	1			1			20	
		Aqua	4	1			1			1		
		Other										
	Tableware					1						
		Storage		6	1			4				3
		Milk Glass										
		Misc.		1	4							
		TOTAL		52	50	1	1	7	1	0	3	60
		Lamp Chimney			2							1
	Window		33	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7 NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

Accession No.		85/3/40	85/3/41	85/3/42	85/3/43	85/3/44	85/3/45	85/3/46	85/3/47	85/3/48	
METAL	Nails	Staple					1				
		Wrought					6				
		Cut	28	19	23	5	8	28		2	13
		Wire		5							1
		Roofing									
		Unident.									
	Architecture										
	Furniture										
	Household	7		8		5	5			13	
	Misc.		2								
	Tool		1								
	Arms		1								
	Screws/Bolts		3								
	Wire										
	Sheet										
	Unid Metal Frag.	14	107	1		3	26	1		6	
TOTAL	49	138	32	5	16	66	1	2	33		
OTHER	Button	3	2								
	Marble		2								
	Plastic										
	Pipes										
	Bricks	2	1	2		3				9	
	Oyster/Clem										
	Other	5	6	3	3	5	1			11	
	Aboriginal										
	TOTAL	10	11	5	3	8	1	0	0	20	



## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/49	85/3/50	85/3/51	85/3/52	85/3/53	85/3/54	85/3/55	85/3/56	85/3/57
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	2	2	25	19	8	10			
		Ungl			5	3	2	1		1	
		Deco						1			
	Refined Redware	Glzd			2	1					
		Ungl									
		Deco									
	Whiteware	Undc	2	1	19	3	3				
		Deco			2						
	Stoneware	Undc			3	5	3				
		Deco					1				
	Refined Stoneware	Undc			3		1				
		Deco			1			1			
	Porcelain	Undc	1		2	3	3	2			
		Deco				4					
	Creamware	Undc	2		5		3				
	Yellowware						1	3			
		Deco	1		7	1	4			1	
	Pearlware	Undc	5	1	33	28	12	6			
	Ironstone										
		Deco			1						
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Undc			1						
		Deco									
	Earthenware, Other	Undc	1		6	1					
	TOTAL		16	4	115	68	41	26	0	2	0
GLASS		Green	1	2	1	15	11	3		1	
		Blue									
		Brown					1				
	Bottle	Clear	1		10	17	12	6	2	25	3
		Aqua	6		14	15	9	3			
		Other			1			2			
	Tableware										
	Storage		7		8	4	4	2			
	Milk Glass									3	
	Misc.					10					
	TOTAL		15	2	34	61	37	16	2	29	3
	Lamp Chimney										
	Window		5	0	9	3	10	1	4	4	2

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

Accession No.		85/3/49	85/3/50	85/3/51	85/3/52	85/3/53	85/3/54	85/3/55	85/3/56	85/3/57
METAL	Nails	Staple								
		Wrought								
		Cut	10		3	54	16	18	3	
		Wire	1						1	
		Roofing								
		Unident.			45		14		3	2
	Architecture									
	Furniture									
	Household			12	6	29			1	
	Misc.	1		1	1	2	3		1	
	Tool									
	Arms				1					
	Screws/Bolts				1	1				
	Wire									
	Sheet			2			2	20		4
Unid Metal Frag.	42	13		62					8	
TOTAL	54	13	63	125	62	23	27	4	12	
OTHER	Button	1		1						
	Marble									
	Plastic									
	Pipes			1	1		3			
	Bricks		4	15	7	15				
	Oyster/Clam					7				
	Other	18	6	5	6	1	1	2		
	Aboriginal									
	TOTAL	19	10	22	14	23	4	2	0	0

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/58	85/3/60	85/3/61	85/3/63	85/3/64	85/3/65	85/3/66	85/3/68	85/3/69
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	6	7		28	13	7	57	3	1
		Uncl	2	5	1	4	6	1	16		
	Refined Redware	Deco									
		Glzd		2			1				
	Whiteware	Uncl									
		Deco							6		
	Stoneware	Uncl		4			1	4	26		
		Deco					1	1			1
	Refined Stoneware	Uncl		2				1	6		
		Deco									
	Porcelain	Uncl							10		
		Deco				1			1		
	Creamware	Uncl	1			4		1			
		Deco									
	Yellowware	Uncl				4			4		
		Deco	1	1		1	3		17	1	
	Pearlware	Uncl	3			4	1	7	33	4	2
		Deco	8	9		26	5	10	30	9	
	Ironstone	Uncl	5					4			
		Deco									
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Uncl			1						
		Deco				1					
	Earthenware, Other	Uncl				1					
		Deco							8		
	TOTAL		27	30	2	74	31	36	214	17	4
GLASS	Bottle	Green		7		12	8	17	24	1	1
		Blue							1		
		Brown									
		Clear	20	4	1	11	8	22	11	1	
		Aqua	5	4		11	7	12	7		
		Other			1		1	1	2		
	Tableware										
	Storage			1	3	6		9	5	1	
	Milk Glass						7	2			
	Misc.				1	1		1	7		
	TOTAL		27	18	3	41	31	64	57	3	1
	Lamp Chimney										
	Window			6	4	0	12	6	14	28	0

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/58	85/3/60	85/3/61	85/3/63	85/3/64	85/3/65	85/3/66	85/3/68	85/3/69
METAL	Nails									
	Staple									
	wrought									
	Cut	6	10		27	7	11	7	2	
	Wire						1			
	Roofing									
	Unident.		12			12	13		3	
	Architecture									
	Furniture									
	Household	8	12		10	8	2	55	32	
	Misc.	1			4		1	2		
	Tool									
	Arms				1					
	Screws/Bolts									
	Wire				1					1
	Sheet						1			1
	Unid Metal Frag.	9	1	3	20			31		1
	TOTAL	24	35	3	63	27	29	95	37	2
OTHER	Button							1		
	Marble		1		1					
	Plastic									
	Pipes				1			1		
	Bricks	6	4	1	17	7	8	26	2	1
	Oyster/Clam									
	Other	3	3	2	3		5	7	3	3
	Aboriginal							3		1
	TOTAL	9	8	3	22	7	13	38	5	5

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/70	85/3/71	85/3/72	85/3/73	85/3/74	85/3/75	85/3/76	85/3/77	85/3/78
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd		9	2	4	8			1	15
		Ungl		3	1	2	4			1	3
	Refined Redware	Deco									
		Glzd		1						1	1
	Whiteware	Ungl									
		Deco					3				6
	Stoneware	Undc	2	5		4	5				9
		Deco									1
	Refined Stoneware	Undc		1		1					2
		Deco									
	Porcelain	Undc									3
		Deco									1
	Creamware	Undc		3							
		Deco									
	Yellowware	Undc									1
		Deco					2				3
	Pearlware	Undc		1		2	28	1			15
		Deco	1	4		4	6	1	2	1	26
	Ironstone	Undc		1							
		Deco									1
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Undc									1
		Deco									
	Earthenware, Other	Undc				1	1				2
		Deco									
	TOTAL		3	28	3	18	57	2	2	4	92
GLASS	Bottle	Green		6		1	9	9	1	2	34
		Blue			1						
		Brown									
		Clear		7		1	3	3		1	20
		Aqua		1		2	4	4	1	1	4
		Other									
	Tableware										
	Storage		1	1						1	2
	Milk Glass										
	Misc.										
	TOTAL		1	15	1	4	16	16	2	5	60
	Lamp Chimney										
	Window		0	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	8

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-F-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

Accession No.			85/3/70	85/3/71	85/3/72	85/3/73	85/3/74	85/3/75	85/3/76	85/3/77	85/3/78
METAL	Nails	Staple		1							
		wrought									
		Cut	2	20		1	2		4	4	25
		wire									
		Roofing									
		Unident.									
	Architecture										
	Furniture		1								
	Household		13		1		1			1	
	Misc.		2				40				
	Tool										
	Arms										
	Screws/Bolts										
	Wire		1								4
	Sheet		2								
	Unid Metal Frag.		21						2	4	14
TOTAL		2	61	0	2	42	1	6	9	43	
OTHER	Button										
	Marble										
	Plastic									1	
	Pipes			1							1
	Bricks			5	1	2	12	1			20
	Oyster/Clam										
	Other			11	1		2		3	7	1
	Aboriginal										
	TOTAL			0	17	2	2	14	1	3	8

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-F-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/79	85/3/80	85/3/81	85/3/82	85/3/83	85/3/84	85/3/85	85/3/86	85/3/88
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	1	7	34		6	1	8	8
		Ungl		1	15				2	1
	Refined Redware	Deco								
		Glzd		2	18			1	2	
		Ungl								
	Whiteware	Deco	3		8					
		Uncc	5	5	21				3	6
	Stoneware	Deco			1					
		Uncc		1	8				1	2
	Refined Stoneware	Deco			4					
		Uncc								
	Porcelain	Deco			4				2	
		Uncc	1		1	1			2	
		Deco								
	Creamware	Uncc		2	1				2	1
	Yellowware				10			2		
	Pearlware	Deco	1		20		3	2	4	
		Uncc	5	6	32	1	1	5	3	1
	Ironstone								1	1
GLASS	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Deco								
		Uncc							1	
	Earthenware, Other	Deco	3							
		Uncc			1	2				
	TOTAL		3	18	23	179	2	10	11	31
									20	
	Bottle	Green			3	10		1	3	4
		Blue								
		Brown								
		Clear	1	7	12	4	2		1	8
		Aqua	5	4	8				2	1
		Other	1			1				
	Tableware								1	
	Storage				1				1	2
	Milk Glass					1			1	
	Misc.							2		
	TOTAL		0	7	14	31	6	2	3	9
	Lamp Chimney									15
	Window		0	3	9	13	1	2	0	7

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/79	85/3/80	85/3/81	85/3/82	85/3/83	85/3/84	85/3/85	85/3/86	85/3/88
METAL	Nails									
	Staple									
	wrought			1						
	Cut		9	3	9	1	6	1	6	2
	Wire				1	1				
	Roofing									
	Unident.									
	Architecture									
	Furniture									
	Household		1	10	7		1		4	4
	Misc.			1	1	1	1			
	Tool									
	Arms	1								
	Screws/Bolts		2		1					
	Wire									
	Sheet					10				
	Unid Metal Frag.		18	10	17	3	18		56	29
	TOTAL	1	30	25	36	16	26	1	66	33
OTHER	Button									
	Marble									
	Plastic									
	Pipes		1		3	1			1	
	Bricks		1	5	39	1		6	24	11
	Oyster Clam									
	Other		3	1	4	1		1	3	35
	Aboriginal									
	TOTAL	0	5	6	46	3	0	7	28	46



## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/89	85/3/90	85/3/91	85/3/92	85/3/93	85/3/94	85/3/95	85/3/96	85/3/97
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd		2	2	22	15	6		9	1
		Ungl		4		8	4			1	4
	Refined Redware	Deco									
		Glzd		1	3	2		2			
	Whiteware	Ungl									
		Deco									
	Stoneware	Undc	1			2	2				7
		Deco									
	Refined Stoneware	Undc									
		Deco									
	Porcelain	Undc			1					1	1
		Deco								1	1
	Creamware	Undc				1	1	4		2	
		Deco									
	Yellowware	Undc					1				
		Deco									
	Pearlware	Undc	1	2	3	9	7	2			1
		Deco									
	Ironstone	Undc	2		1					6	
		Deco		1				1			
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Undc			1			1			
		Deco	1	1							
	Earthenware, Other	Undc				1				1	
		Deco									
	TOTAL		5	12	12	55	35	26	2	23	16
GLASS	Bottle	Green		2	3	3	2	1			1
		Blue				1	1	2			2
		Brown									
		Clear		1		2	1	5		3	7
		Aqua	1	1	1						14
		Other					2			1	2
	Tableware							1			
	Storage		1		1			1		1	3
	Milk Glass										
	Misc.										
	TOTAL		2	4	5	6	6	10	0	5	29
	Lamp Chimney										
	Window		0	0	4	5	3	0	0	0	4

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

			85/3/89	85/3/90	85/3/91	85/3/92	85/3/93	85/3/94	85/3/95	85/3/96	85/3/97
METAL	Nails	Staple wrought									
		Cut wire		1		2		1		1	3
		Roofing									
		Unident.									
		Architecture									
		Furniture									
		Household			1		1	1			3
		Misc.		1						1	
		Tool									
		Arms									
		Screws/Bolts							2		
		Wire									
		Sheet									
		Unid Metal Frag.		7	5	4	5	19			15
		TOTAL	0	9	6	6	6	21	0	4	21
OTHER		Button									
		Marble									
		Plastic								1	
		Pipes									
		Bricks		7	8	30	45	7			5
		Oyster/Clam									
		Other		2		5		1		1	3
		Aboriginal									
		TOTAL	0	9	8	35	45	8	0	2	8

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/98	85/3/99	85/3/100	85/3/103	85/3/104	85/3/105	85/3/106	85/3/107	85/3/108
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	39	37	13		19	20	21		
		Uncl	8	2				1			
	Refined Redware	Deco	1				1	1			
		Glzd									
		Uncl									
	Whiteware	Deco	8	2			1	4	1		
		Uncl	6	7	11		7	3			
	Stoneware	Deco					1	2			
		Uncl		1			1	1			
	Refined Stoneware	Deco									
		Uncl									
	Porcelain	Deco						1			
		Uncl	2		1		1	1			
		Deco						3			
	Creamware	Uncl		1			4				
	Yellowware			1				1			
	Pearlware	Deco	15	18	5		10	4			
		Uncl	23	17	7		11	5			
	Ironstone							1			
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Deco					1		1		
		Uncl									
	Earthenware, Other	Deco	1				1				
		Uncl	1	1	2			1			
	TOTAL		99	87	39	0	58	49	23	0	0
GLASS	Bottle	Green	4	22	4		7	4			
		Blue		1							
		Brown						1			
		Clear	3	14	21	1	7	6			
		Aqua	2	3	2		9	1			
		Other		3	1		1	5			
	Tableware		1					1			
	Storage		2	3	2			10			
	Milk Glass										
	Misc.							2			
	TOTAL		12	46	30	1	24	30	0	0	0
	Lamp Chimney										
	Window		14	11	15	0	10	1	0	0	0

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/98	85/3/99	85/3/100	85/3/103	85/3/104	85/3/105	85/3/106	85/3/107	85/3/108
METAL	Nails									
	Staple									
	Wrought									
	Cut	1		9		2	2			
	Wire									
	Roofing									
	Unident.						1			
	Architecture						2			
	Furniture									
	Household	6	10	23		4	1			
	Misc.			2			43			
	Tool						1		1	1
	Arms									
	Screws/Bolts						1			
	Wire						3			
OTHER	Sheet	2		7		1				
	Unid Metal Frag.	7	5	20	3	27				
	TOTAL	16	15	61	3	34	54	0	1	1
	Button									
	Marble									
	Plastic						7			
	Pipes		1	2			12			
	Bricks	57	79	6		9	11			
	Oyster/Clam									
	Other	6	4	2		3	7			
	Aboriginal									
	TOTAL	63	84	10	0	12	37	0	0	0

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTOR-

Site No. 7NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/109	85/3/110	85/3/111	85/3/112	85/3/113	85/3/114	85/3/115	85/3/116	85/3/117
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	32	7	6	7	2	4	5	41	
		Ungl	1			24		2	3	10	
	Refined Redware	Deco									
		Glzd	4						3	2	
		Ungl									
	Whiteware	Deco	7		3			1			
		Uncl	19	4	14	5	3	4	5	11	1
	Stoneware	Deco	1								
		Uncl	10			3			1	6	
		Deco									
	Refined Stoneware	Uncl	1								
	Porcelain	Deco	1		3					3	
		Uncl	1		1					4	
		Deco	1								
	Creamware	Uncl	9		1				2	1	
	Yellowware						2			7	
	Pearlware	Deco	9	2	1	2	1	3	7	12	
		Uncl	39	1	6	2	5	4	9	26	
	Ironstone										
		Deco									
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Uncl									
		Deco	2								
	Earthenware, Other	Uncl	6		10	1	1		1	1	
	TOTAL		143	14	45	44	14	18	36	124	1
GLASS	Bottle	Green	25		3	4		4	3	12	
		Blue									
		Brown									
		Clear	12	1	10	2	2	6	2	17	1
		Aqua	11		9	1	1	1	2	15	
		Other	5		1			2			
	Tableware										
	Storage		4		2				3	4	
	Milk Glass				1			1			
	Misc.										
	TOTAL		57	1	26	7	3	14	10	48	1
	Lamp Chimney				1						
	Window		5	3	25	0	4	4	9	12	1

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/109	85/3/110	85/3/111	85/3/112	85/3/113	85/3/114	85/3/115	85/3/116	85/3/117
METAL	Nails					2		1		
	Staple wrought	2								
	Cut	33		32	2		1	2	14	
	Wire			1						
	Roofing								1	
	Unident.									
	Architecture									
	Furniture							1		
	Household	12	2	2			1	7	6	
	Misc.	1			1	1				
	Tool			1						
	Arms									
	Screws/Bolts							1		
	Wire							1		
	Sheet	2						1	1	
	Unid Metal Frag.	11		136	5	12	13	2	16	4
	TOTAL	61	2	172	8	15	15	16	38	4
OTHER	Button	1								
	Marble									
	Plastic									
	Pipes	2							7	
	Bricks	19	5	3	8	7		8	14	1
	Oyster/Clam									
	Other	4	1	8	98	5	15		1	1
	Aboriginal			1						
	TOTAL	26	6	12	106	12	15	8	22	2

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/118	85/3/119	85/3/120	85/3/121	85/3/122	85/3/123	85/3/125	85/3/126	85/3/127
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	2	5	2					6	33
		Ungl		1		1				5	11
	Refined Redware	Deco									
		Glzd		1				1			
		Ungl									
	Whiteware	Deco	6						3	1	
		Ungc	7				1		2	5	
	Stoneware	Deco					1				1
		Ungc				2				1	3
	Refined Stoneware	Deco									3
		Ungc	1								
	Porcelain	Deco	2			1				1	1
		Ungc									1
	Creamware	Deco									
		Ungc	1		1				1	1	
	Yellowware										
	Pearlware	Deco	1	5	3	1			13	6	
		Ungc	5	5	6	1			12	8	
	Ironstone										
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Deco									
		Ungc								1	
	Earthenware, Other	Deco									
		Ungc	2			2				3	
	TOTAL		27	17	12	8	2	1	0	44	78
GLASS	Bottle	Green		1					1	5	2
		Blue									
		Brown									
		Clear	43	2		4			1	1	4
		Aqua	21	1		2			2		
		Other	4								
	Tableware		2								
	Storage		7						1		
	Milk Glass			1							
	Misc.					1					
	TOTAL		77	5	0	7	0	0	5	6	6
	Lamp Chimney window		26	3	2	22	0	0	3	4	19

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

Accession No.			85/3/118	85/3/119	85/3/120	85/3/121	85/3/122	85/3/123	85/3/125	85/3/126	85/3/127
METAL	Nails	Staple	1			1					
		wrought									
		Cut	28	2	2	6					5
		Wire	3								
		Roofing									
		Unident.									
	Architecture										
	Furniture										
	Household	2		1	4	2			4	14	
	Misc.	4	1								
	Tool	1									
	Arms										
	Screws/Bolts				1					1	
	Wire				1						
	Sheet	1									
	Unid Metal Frag.	303	5		111	4	2		4	34	
	TOTAL	343	8	3	124	6	2	0	8	54	
OTHER	Button										
	Marble										
	Plastic									3	
	Pipes	1	1	1							
	Bricks	13	1	1	5		1		6	40	
	Oyster/Clam									3	
	Other	4	5		9						
	Aboriginal										
	TOTAL	18	7	2	14	0	1	0	6	46	



## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/128	85/3/129	85/3/130	85/3/131	85/3/132	85/3/133	85/3/134	85/3/135	85/3/136
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd 61		10	1	2	9	3		4
		Ungl 14		3	1	2	25	1		
	Refined Redware	Deco								
		Glzd 1								
		Ungl								
	Whiteware	Deco 3		3		1				1
		Undc 26		4	2	6	8			3
	Stoneware	Deco			1					
		Undc 4					1			
	Refined Stoneware	Deco								
		Undc								
	Porcelain	Deco			2					
		Undc					1			
	Creamware	Deco								
		Undc 11			1					
	Yellowware		2		2		1			
	Pearlware	Deco 46	3	4	1	1	4			2
		Undc 52	1	11	1	2	8	2		3
	Ironstone									
GLASS	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Deco								
		Undc								
	Earthenware, Other	Deco								
		Undc 3			1	2		1		
	TOTAL		223	4	37	11	16	57	7	0
										13
	Bottle	Green 9		4		1	3		3	
		Blue 4								
		Brown								
		Clear 17		4	5	13	5		1	
		Aqua 5					9	1		1
		Other 5			3	4	1			
GLASS	Tableware				1					
	Storage		2		1	1	2	2	1	
	Milk Glass					2	1			
	Asc.									
					1					
	TOTAL		42	0	9	11	22	21	2	4
	Lamp Chimney									
	Window		35	0	5	7	11	7	1	4

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/128	85/3/129	85/3/130	85/3/131	85/3/132	85/3/133	85/3/134	85/3/135	85/3/138
METAL	Nails				2	1				
	Stable wrought									
	Cut	3	1		2	1	1			
	Wire									
	Roofing									
	Unident.									
	Architecture									
	Furniture									
	Household	12		10	7	4	2			
	Misc.					1	1			
	Tool									
	Arms				1					
	Screws/Bolts									
	Wire									
	Sheet						1			
	Unio Metal Frag.	18		8	17	31	22			2
	TOTAL	33	1	18	29	38	27	0	0	2
OTHER	Button									
	Marble									
	Plastic									
	Pipes	5		1			3			
	Bricks	108			6	8	13	6	1	5
	Oyster/Clam									
	Other	3		6	7	10	2	3		
	Aboriginal	1					1			
	TOTAL	117	0	7	13	18	19	9	1	5

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/140	85/3/141	85/3/142	85/3/143	85/3/144	85/3/145	85/3/146	85/3/150	85/3/152
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	13	64	1		29	2	1	62	
		Ungl	3	19	1		4			22	
	Refined Redware	Deco									
		Glzd									
	Whiteware	Ungl									
		Deco	1	11	2				1	12	
	Stoneware	Undc	11	35						33	
		Deco									
	Refined Stoneware	Undc	2	1		1				1	
		Deco									
	Porcelain	Undc	1				2				
		Deco					2			1	
	Creamware	Undc	2				1			1	
		Deco									
	Yellowware	Undc	4				2			10	
		Deco		14						1	
	Pearlware	Undc	10	44	1		3	1		42	
		Deco	12	38	1	1	11			37	
	Ironstone	Undc	3						1	1	
		Deco									
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Undc					4		1		
		Deco					4				
	Earthenware, Other	Undc	1								
		Deco									
	TOTAL		63	229	6	2	68	3	4	228	0
GLASS	Bottle	Green	9	25	1		1			16	
		Blue		1							
		Brown		1							
		Clear	5	25	4	1	6	2		47	
		Aqua		10					1	6	
		Other	10	3			2	1		34	
	Tableware				1						
	Storage			11						5	
	Milk Glass		1			1				2	
	Misc.			1						4	
	TOTAL		25	77	6	2	9	3	1	114	0
	Lamp Chimney										
	Window		6	41	2	1	4	4	2	30	0

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/140	85/3/141	85/3/142	85/3/143	85/3/144	85/3/145	85/3/146	85/3/150	85/3/152
METAL	Nails								2	
	Staple wrought									
	Cut	2	2		2				10	
	Wire									
	Roofing									
	Unident.									
	Architecture									
	Furniture									
	Household	15	10	1	1	3	1		22	
	Misc.	1							2	
	Tool									
	Arms								1	
	Screws/Bolts		1							
	Wire									
	Sheet									
	Unid Metal Frag.	21	14	8	6	21	5		60	
	TOTAL	39	27	9	9	24	6	0	97	0
OTHER	Button									
	Marble									
	Plastic									
	Pipes	2	2			4	1		8	
	Bricks		53	7	3	25	2		70	1
	Oyster/Clam	8								
	Other	6	13		3	4	1		8	
	Aboriginal		3							
	TOTAL	16	71	7	6	33	4	0	86	1

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/153	85/3/154	85/3/158	85/3/161	85/3/164	85/3/165	85/3/166	85/3/167	85/3/170
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	82		2	1		14	1		5
		Unql	20		1						7
		Deco									
		Glzd	5								
	Refined Redware	Unql									
		Deco	11								
	Whiteware	Undc	21		2	1			1		25
		Deco									
	Stoneware	Undc	1						1		
		Deco									
	Refined Stoneware	Undc									
		Deco	1		1	1					1
	Porcelain	Undc	2								3
		Deco									1
	Creamware	Undc	3								1
		Deco	4								
	Yellowware	Undc	25		2						1
		Deco	29						1		1
	Pearlware	Undc									
		Deco									
	Ironstone	Undc									
		Deco									
	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Undc									
		Deco									
	Earthenware, Other	Undc	2		1	13					
		Deco									
	TOTAL		206	0	9	16	0	14	4	0	45
GLASS	Bottle	Green	14		7	13		1	6		19
		Blue	2		2	1					
		Brown			3	16			1		
		Clear	21		25	39	4	5	4		110
		Aqua	5		25	10			7		16
		Other	6						2		
	Tableware		2								11
	Storage		1	1	15	12		3	1		5
	Milk Glass							1			1
	Misc.		2		1						6
	TOTAL		53	1	78	91	4	10	21	0	168
	Lamp Chimney										9
	Window		33	10	24	48	4	7	8	0	58

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

		85/3/153	85/3/154	85/3/158	85/3/161	85/3/164	85/3/165	85/3/166	85/3/167	85/3/170
METAL	Nails									
	Staple									
	Wrought									
	Cut	1	3	27	72			25	7	39
	Wire				3			1		7
	Roofing									
	Unident.									
	Architecture				1					
	Furniture									1
	Household	15		6	10					12
	Misc.	2	3		1					8
	Tool					1			1	1
	Arms									3
	Screws/Bolts			2						3
	Wire			1						
	Sheet									
OTHER	Unid Metal Frag.	13		43	107	4	2	12	3	229
	TOTAL	31	6	79	194	5	2	38	11	303
	Button			2	1					1
	Marble									
	Plastic									
	Pipes	1								
	Bricks	134		4	2	13	33	12	4	6
	Oyster/Clam									
	Other	5		4	2			1		4
	Aboriginal									
	TOTAL	140	0	10	5	13	33	13	4	11

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-E-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.			85/3/172	85/3/174	85/3/175	85/3/176	85/3/177	85/3/178	85/3/179	85/3/180	85/3/181
CERAMICS	Redware	Glzd	8			1	1	1		3	2
		Undl	9								
	Refined Redware	Deco									
		Glzd						1			
		Undl									
	Whiteware	Deco								2	2
		Undc	4						1	2	1
	Stoneware	Deco									
		Undc	1								
	Refined Stoneware	Deco									
		Undc									
	Porcelain	Deco						3		1	
		Undc	1							3	
	Creamware	Deco									
		Undc	2								
	Yellowware	Deco									
		Undc									
	Pearlware	Deco	3					2			
		Undc	5		1					1	1
	Ironstone	Deco									
		Undc									
GLASS	Bottle	Tin Enamelled Earthenware	Deco								
		Undc									
		Earthenware, Other	Deco								
		Undc									
		TOTAL	33	0	1	1	1	7	1	12	6
		Green	1						2		
	Tableware	Blue									
		Brown	2								1
		Clear	26							3	
		Aqua								4	
		Other								1	
	Storage	Tableware	3								
		Storage	1					1		6	2
		Milk Glass									
		Misc.									
		TOTAL	33	0	0	0	0	1	2	14	3
	Lamp Chimney	Lamp Chimney									
		Window	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

## GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site No. 7NC-F-65

Site Name Stanton Hotel Lot

These are keyed to provenience numbers list

Accession No.

			85/3/172	85/3/174	85/3/175	85/3/176	85/3/177	85/3/178	85/3/179	85/3/180	85/3/181
METAL	Nails	Staple									
		wrought									
		Cut	9							2	
		wire	1							1	
		Roofing									
		Unident.									
		Architecture									
		Furniture									
		Household	45								
		Misc.						2		1	
		Tool									
		Arms									
		Screws/Bolts	1					1		2	
		wire	2								2
		Sheet	3								
		Unid Metal Frag.	66	1				4		3	5
		TOTAL	127	1	0	0	0	7	0	3	5
OTHER	Button										
	Marble									1	
	Plastic										
	Pipes							1			
	Bricks	9						1			
	Oyster/Clam										
	Other									2	
	Aboriginal										
TOTAL			9	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0



## **Appendix IV**

### **ANALYSIS OF THE FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE STANTON HOTEL: FINAL REPORT**

by

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The faunal remains from excavations at the Stanton Hotel consisted of 1342 bone and 2 shell specimens. This assemblage was analyzed by "Group" proveniences and they are discussed in detail below. The distribution of faunal remains is listed in Table 13. The results of the analysis are presented, first, with general comments followed by a detailed discussion of each species. The discussions refer to numbered data tables at the end of the report (Tables 14-22). Reference is also made to illustrations at the end of the report.

## Methods

The faunal assemblage was first sorted into identifiable and unidentifiable fragments and, then, the identifiable fragments were grouped by species and detailed observations were made of each fragment. All the materials were placed in clear plastic bags with identification and provenience labels and sealed. Next, the data from the labels was recorded on data sheets and tabulated. Consequently, a final report was prepared.

Identification of the faunal materials was aided by the use of a skeleton comparative collection of modern animals housed in the Archeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, Catholic University.

Also, a collection of commercially sawed bone sections, etc., from modern "supermarket meats" as well as an extensive assemblage of bone elements from modern farm butchering was used to classify and describe symmetrically sawed bone elements from the Stanton Hotel assemblages. In many cases, concentrations of symmetrically sawed bone elements of large domestic species were more common after the 1850's in historic faunal assemblages I have studied from the Middle Atlantic region. This is certainly linked to the development of more efficient commercial butchering techniques.

Maturation data used for computing "age at death" was recorded where possible. However, since the assemblages were highly fragmented and useable joint ends and teeth were often broken and deteriorated, maturation data was scarce. Also, for the preceding reasons, measurements on the bones were impossible in most cases and thus, sex and age data were minimal.

## Terminology

A number of terms used in the text refer to skeletal elements and technology and are explained in this section. Most of these are references to species discussions and the data on Tables 14-22.

Although scientific names are used in the text and on charts, the common names for all animals are used in the discussion sections. Consequently, the reader becomes familiar with the taxonomic names along with the common names.

The tables include the genus or class group names for animals such as Bos = cow or Aves = birds. They are listed horizontally. The rest of the faunal data is listed

vertically, such as skeletal elements, number of specimens (elements, fragments), maturation data, etc. (Tables 14-22). The tables include a listing for provenience (Prov.) and modifications (Mod = Cut and Sawed) vs. totals.

Unidentifiable bones are grouped in categories. They include large mammals referring to pig and cow sized animals; medium mammals = fox sized animals; small mammals = mouse to squirrel sized animals.

Cut and sawed bones are common in the assemblage, especially sawed elements. Cut or axed vertebrae are often identified as "split". That is, during the initial butchering of the animal, a common technique is to split the vertebrae column (backbone) down the middle from top to bottom. This process separated the carcass in two equal halves. The result is that the vertebrae are, also, split in two and are commonly found in the refuse faunal assemblage.

Sawed bones are a common occurrence in the assemblage. Frequently, sawed specimens exhibit a high degree of symmetry as far as sawing technology is concerned. In many assemblages, sawed elements are very common and reference is often made to symmetrically sawed bone which refers to systematic butchering technology on a professional or commercial level. A good example of this level of technology is the abundance of symmetrically sawed sections representing "specialty" meat portions. Sawed bone sections consist of thick or thin, cross-cut sections usually from the shafts of legbones (femur, tibia, humerus), ribs, and innominates (pelvis). This type of sawing represents systematic butchering of entire animals such as cows, sheep and, especially, pigs. For assemblages I have analyzed from sites in the Middle Atlantic region, this type of technology is more common after the mid-1800's.

### Limitations of Research

This assemblage represents many smaller assemblages of material. Unfortunately, small assemblages yield less information, in general. Also, most of the assemblages were in very fragmented condition which decreases the identification of species and thus decreases the amount of information recoverable.

There was a suspicious absence of small animal bones. Considering that some fish and rodent bones were recovered, I expected more of this size material. Absence of small bones, scales, etc., was most likely due to sampling limitations, size of screen mesh, etc. Unfortunately, this constitutes a loss of valuable information and presents an incomplete picture of the faunal assemblage from the site.

Other problems focus on the interpretation of the faunal remains, specifically. With smaller samples, there is always a limited variety of skeletal elements represented in the assemblages. Furthermore, historic faunal assemblages are frequently but not always represented by food refuse in the form of individual meat portions. Rarely, especially in urban contexts, does an assemblage contain the complete remains of butchered animals which is more characteristic of assemblages from more rural contexts like farmsteads, plantations, etc., thus, an important consideration is the number, distribution, and type of meat portions

represented in an assemblage especially since most of the faunal remains represent food refuse.

Burnt and incinerated bone specimens were exceedingly rare in all the assemblages. This suggests that meats were often prepared by methods other than exposure to direct heat or the bone was removed and discarded prior to cooking. Such methods included pickling (salting), smoking, and cooking in liquid (boiling, stewing, etc.).

### Provenience Group Results

#### Group 31

Group 31 consisted of 128 bone fragments of which 60% were indeterminable large mammal bone fragments (Table 14). The common species were Cow (Bos taurus), Pig (Sus scrofa), and Sheep (Ovis aries). Bird remains, especially chicken (Gallus gallus domesticus), were also common. The only other identified species was Cat (Felis domesticus). The material was well preserved but highly fragmented.

#### Bos taurus (Cow)

Cow remains (11) were common and consisted of fore and hindleg elements, ribs and vertebrae (Table 14). The fore and hindleg elements were from meaty elements of the body including foreshank and rump. The vertebrae, extremities and ribs represent less meaty portions such as neck, short plate rib, and short loin.

Some specimens were symmetrically sawed including ribs, vertebrae and a femur (upper leg). Of particular interest were sawed caudal (tail) vertebrae which are rare in most assemblages. This specimen was probably associated with a rump roast. The evidence indicates systematic professional or commercial butchering where entire carcasses were butchered in a variety of specialty meat portions. This type of butchering is more common after the 1850's.

#### Sus scrofa (Pig)

Pig remains (9) were represented by fore and hindleg fragments (Table 14). Generally, these elements are associated with meaty portions including "picnic" shoulder, hock and "shank half" ham cuts (Figure 56). Interestingly enough, the tibia (lower leg), representing the shank ham portion, was symmetrically sawed and, generally, I have found that systematically sawed pig remains are rare in assemblages dating prior to the 1850's from historic faunal assemblages in this area. The maturation data indicate that hogs were killed or slaughtered before 1 year of age.

#### Ovis aries (Sheep)

Sheep remains were less common than pig or cow and consisted of shoulder, innominate (pelvis) and, especially, hindlimb fragments (Table 14). Most of these fragments are associated with meaty cuts, especially, "leg of lamb" portions (Figure

57). Of special interest is a sawed femur (upper leg) section which represents a "shank half", leg slice or chop. This type of specialty portion is associated with systematic commercial butchering, generally, more common after the 1850's. This data coincides with that from the sawed pig and cow bone assemblages. Although maturation data were limited, sheep were less than 1.8 years old at death.

#### Felis domesticus (Cat)

One element was identified as domestic cat (Table 14). Cat remains are very common in historic refuse deposits and were pets and/or stray scavengers.

#### Gallus gallus domesticus (Chicken)

Chicken remains (11) were common and represented mostly, wing, leg and thigh meat portions.

### Group 32

Group 32 yielded 281 bone fragments. However, this total is misleading since 226 bones were attributed to one, near complete, domestic cat skeleton (Table 15). Excluding the cat remains, indeterminable large mammal remains constituted 51% of the assemblage. The most common remains were those of cow, pig, sheep and chicken (Table 15). The assemblage was in good condition although very fragmented. However, deterioration of bone surfaces was minimal.

#### Bos taurus (Cow)

Cow elements (4) included rib and femur (upper leg) fragments and most were sawed. The femur pieces were symmetrically sawed sections representing rump roast or steaks. This type of systematic sawing is indicative of commercial or professional butchering technology, generally, dating to the mid-1800's or later.

#### Sus scrofa (Pig)

Only one pig bone fragment was identified. It was a tibia (lower leg) shaft fragment from a "shank half" ham. Data from this element suggest the hog was less than 2 years old at death.

#### Ovis aries (Sheep)

Three fragments of sheep bone were identified consisting of foreleg, shoulder and innominate (pelvis) elements, all representing meaty portions of the body. The foreleg remains were from foreshank portions. The shoulder and innominate pieces were symmetrically sawed sections from a blade roast or chop and a "butt half" leg slice or chop, respectively (Figure 57). The symmetrically sawed bone sections noted previously, are "specialty" portions usually associated with professional or commercial butchering technology dating later than the 1850's.

### Felis domesticus (Cat)

A near complete skeleton of one domestic cat was identified in this assemblage. This material consisted of 226 fragments representing all the major elements of the skeleton except for a few innominate fragments. Cats are very common in historic deposits and were probably pets and/or scavengers.

### Rattus sp. (Rat)

Rat remains were scarce in all the assemblages from Stanton Hotel. Only 2 hind foot fragments were identified in this material. Obviously, the faunal deposits must have been sufficiently protected from rat populations in sealed refuse features. This also suggests the refuse was deposited quickly before rat scavenging occurred. This is especially significant since only 2 bone fragments in all the assemblages exhibited rodent gnawing marks.

### Gallus gallus domesticus

Chicken remains (4) included wing and breast portions.

### Group 33

The faunal assemblage from Group 33 was small, consisting of only 17 fragments of which 10 (65%) were indeterminable large mammal remains (Table 16). Domestic cat bones were the most common material identified (4). This material was in good condition with many large fragments. Bone surface deterioration was minimal.

### Bos taurus (Cow)

Cow remains included only one patella (knee) element which is usually removed from the carcass during the initial butchering process.

### Sus scrofa (Pig)

Pig remains included a single femur (upper leg) shaft fragment from a "butt half" ham portion (Table 16).

### Felis domesticus (Cat)

This material included 2 foreleg and 2 pelvis fragments (Table 16). All the elements represented immature animals. Domestic cats are common in historic faunal assemblages and represent pets and/or scavengers.

### Group 34

The remains from Group 34 included 87 bone fragments and most were unidentifiable large mammal remains (71) which constituted 82% of the total assemblage (Table 17). Cow and pig were the only species identified. The material

was in good physical condition but consisted of many small indeterminable fragments.

#### Bos taurus

Cow remains (6) consisted of leg, rib and vertebrae fragments (Table 17). Two of the specimens were sawed and another cut. Most of these specimens represented meaty portions of the body. This material included a symmetrically sawed tibia (lower leg) shaft of a hind shank roast, a split lower (lumbar) vertebrae from a sirloin or short loin roast and one upper foreleg (humerus) shaft fragment from a shoulder roast. One rib was, also, sawed and probably represented a "short rib" portion (Figure 55). The symmetrically sawed bones represent systematic professional/commercial butchering.

#### Sus scrofa (Pig)

Pig bones were relatively common (8) and none of the elements were cut or sawed (Table 17). Most of the bones were shoulder, fore and hind leg fragments from a "Boston butt", picnic shoulder and "butt and shank" hams (Figure 56).

The only other material was indeterminable large mammal remains and 2 bird bone fragments.

### Group 35

The faunal remains from Group 35 included 381 fragments and this was the largest assemblage from the Stanton Hotel collection. However, 203 (53%) fragments were indeterminable large mammal bones. Overall, this group exhibited the widest range of species including cow, pig, sheep, cat, chicken, 3 species of turtle, and catfish (Table 18). The most common remains were those of cow (19), pig (10), cat (36) and chicken (86). The material was in good physical condition but there were many smaller, unidentifiable fragments.

#### Bos taurus (Cow)

Cow remains were very common (19) and at least 3 individuals were represented. Most of this assemblage consisted of vertebrae, innominate (pelvis) and upper hindleg fragments (Table 18). The high number of vertebrae and innominate specimens was surprising since they are usually less common compared to fore and hindlimb bone fragments.

There were numerous symmetrically sawed bone sections and most represented better quality meats. All the innominate specimens were sawed sections from sirloin steaks or thin-cut roasts (Figure 55). Sawed femur sections (upper leg) were also very common and represented round steaks or thin-cut roasts (Figure 55). Also, a symmetrically sawed foreleg (humerus) section was identified, probably from a "rolled shoulder" roast and a rib section from a short rib portion. The symmetrically sawed cow remains from Group 35 represented the greatest variety of specialty meat

portions from the entire Stanton Hotel assemblage. This type of systematic professional/commercial butchering was very common after the 1850's.

#### Sus scrofa (Pig)

Pig remains (10) consisted of foreleg, shoulder and hindleg fragments (Table 18). The foreleg remains were from leg "hocks" and the shoulder bone represented a picnic shoulder roast. The hindlimb fragments were from "shank half" hams. One specimen was a thin, symmetrically sawed bone section from a shank half ham "slice" (Figure 56). Once again, this type of specialized butchering technology, especially sawed pig bones, was more common by the 1850's. A number of manible teeth were also identified (Table 18). They were probably from hog "jowl" meat portions (Figure 56). This is a portion found around the jaw and is a very grainy, poorer quality meat. The maturation data from both tooth wear and bone fusion indicated that one individual was less than 2 years old at death while another was less than 1 year old.

#### Ovis aries (Sheep)

Sheep bones (6) were mostly hindleg fragments from "leg of lamb" portions (Table 18). Specifically, 3 fragments were symmetrically sawed sections from the femur (upper leg) shaft and represented leg slices which constituted higher quality meats. Two unsawed fragments of the tibia (lower leg) were shank "leg of lamb" portions (Figure 57). One shoulder fragment was from a blade roast (Table 18). The incidence of symmetrically sawed elements coincides with that of cow and pig and, again, indicates butchering technology common after 1850. The maturation data from sheep remains indicated that at least one individual was less than 1.8 years old at death.

In overview, the large domestic animal remains from Group 35 exhibited some important characteristics. Hind leg bones from meaty, better quality meat portions were very common. Cow remains also included high quality portions from the sirloins (Figure 55). Symmetrically sawed bone pieces were abundant and represented a wide variety of specialty meat portions.

#### Indeterminable Large Mammal Remains

As noted above, unidentified large mammal remains were common and this material probably represents large domestic mammals. Interestingly, many symmetrically sawed fragments of leg and innominate bones were identified in this collection which supports the evidence from cow, pig and sheep remains.

#### Felis domesticus (Cat)

This material (36) included 1 adult cat and many fragments from a fetal individual (Table 18). As mentioned elsewhere, cat remains are common in historic refuse material and represent either pets and/or scavengers.



### Gallus gallus domesticus (Chicken)

Chicken remains were more common in the Group 35 assemblage than any other and represented a wide variety of meat portions including wings, backs, breasts, thighs, and legs (Table 18). In addition, there were many vertebrae, leg extremity and cranial fragments, undoubtedly from the processing of whole chicken carcasses.

### Turtles

Eastern Box turtle (Terrapene carolina) and Pond Slider turtle (Chrysemys scripta) remains were identified in the assemblage (Table 18). Box turtles are common terrestrial species and were frequently eaten. Pond Sliders are aquatic turtles commonly found in shallow streams, slow moving areas in a river, swamps and ponds. They prefer areas of dense vegetation and, usually, soft, sandy bottom environments. There was no conclusive evidence that Pond Sliders were eaten.

### Pisces (Fish)

One pectoral spine from a catfish (Ictalurus sp.) was identified. Catfish are a popular food fish and their bones are frequently recovered from historic refuse deposits. Pectoral spines are commonly identified because they are dense skeletal elements and are not easily broken into small pieces.

### Group 36

The number of faunal remains from Group 36 was very small (15), which always presents interpretive problems. Cow and pig were the only species identified in the assemblage (Table 19). The material was in good physical condition and consisted of mostly large, identifiable fragments.

### Bos taurus

Cow bones (5) included mostly fore and hindleg fragments (Table 19). The foreleg remains were from a shoulder roast and one specimen was symmetrically sawed. The hindleg fragment was a symmetrically sawed femur (upper leg) section from a round steak or roast (Figure 55).

### Sus scrofa (Pig)

Pig remains (5) consisted of foreleg, vertebrae, and mandibular (jaw) teeth. This material represented picnic shoulder, neck, and, possibly, "jowl" meat portions (Figure 56). As such, these all represented poorer quality meats.

### Group 37

The bone remains from Group 37 totaled 86 fragments and 59 or 69% were indeterminable large mammal bone fragments. The most common species were cow and pig. The assemblage was very fragmented but otherwise in good physical condition.

#### Bos taurus (Cow)

Cow bones (10) included mostly, foreleg and teeth fragments (Table 20). The foreleg remains were ulna fragments (lower leg) from foreshank meat portions (Figure 55). Tooth and manible fragments are not prime meat portions and, thus, may be refuse from the initial butchering of the animal.

#### Sus scrofa (Pig)

Pig refuse (9) consisted of foreleg, hindleg and tooth fragments (Table 20). Three individuals were represented based on size and maturation data. The foreleg fragments were from 2 picnic shoulder and 1 "hock" portion. The hindleg bones were from shank and "butt half" hams. The teeth were probably from "jowl" cuts or refuse from the initial butchering of the carcass. Maturation data suggest that at least 2 individuals were less than 1 year old at death.

#### Ovis aries (Sheep)

Sheep bones (3) included only foreleg fragments from foreshank and rolled shoulder cuts.

#### Felis domesticus (Cat)

Domestic cat refuse included an immature (fetal) maxillary skull fragments. Cats were common as pets and/or scavengers.

#### Gallus gallus domesticus

Chickens were represented by 3 bone fragments from wing and leg portions.

#### Turtle

One Eastern Box turtle bone fragment (Terrapene carolina) was identified. This species is common terrestrial turtle and is often used as a food source.

#### Group 38

The assemblage from Group 38 consisted of 39 fragments of which 20 (51%) were indeterminable large mammal bones. Cow, pig, sheep and oysters were identified in this small collection. The assemblage was very fragmented but otherwise in good condition.

#### Bos taurus (Cow)

Cow remains (7) consisted of foreleg, vertebrae and innominate fragments (Table 21) representing shoulder, one chuck, short loin, sirloin and rump meats (Figure 55). One innominate fragment was a symmetrically sawed bone section from a roast or steak (Figure 55).

### Sus scrofa (Pig)

Pig remains were common (7) and represented foreleg, pelvis and hindleg bone fragments (Table 21). Two upper leg bones were from picnic shoulder cuts and one innominate (pelvis) represented a "butt half" ham. The hindleg material consisted of 2 symmetrically sawed tibia (lower leg) shaft fragments from a "butt half" and a "shank half" ham (Figure 56). As mentioned elsewhere, symmetrically sawed pig elements are rare prior to the 1850's.

### Ovis aries (Sheep)

Sheep elements (3) included vertebrae and hindlimb remains from "rack of lamb" and shank half "leg of lamb" cuts (Figure 57).

### Crassostrea virginica (American Oyster)

This is the only assemblage with oyster remains although only 2 fragments were identified (Table 21).

### Feature 99

The faunal remains from Feature 99 consisted of 295 fragments and 215 (73%) were indeterminable large mammal bone fragments. The most common species identified were cow and pig (Table 22). The assemblage was in good physical condition although highly fragmented.

### Bos taurus (Cow)

Cow remains were more common (34) than any other species. This material exhibits a wide range of skeletal elements including all major parts of the skeleton except innominate (pelvis) and, perhaps, cranial fragments (Table 22). The element distribution was significantly different than those in the other assemblages. In addition to food remains, much of this material may represent refuse from initial cow butchering. At least 4 individuals were represented in the assemblages.

The most common materials were forelimb, vertebrae, hindlimb and tooth fragments (Table 22) representing both poor and better quality meat portions. The forelimb bones represented a variety of meats including foreshank and shank knuckle cuts from the lower foreleg (Figure 55). The upper foreleg remains were from shoulder and chuck portions. The foreleg extremities (toes, etc.) are probably refuse from initial butchering since they are not often used as food. The vertebrae remains included neck cuts, standing rib roasts, and short loin cuts. The hindleg remains were from rump and hindshank roast cuts. The hindlimb extremities (toes, etc.) most likely constitute refuse from initial butchering since they are rarely eaten. There were numerous tooth and a horn core fragments which, undoubtedly, represents initial butchering refuse since there is very little useable meat associated with these elements.

It was interesting that none of the elements were sawed suggesting, perhaps, this assemblage dates to an earlier period than many of the others with symmetrically sawed remains. The maturation data indicate that most individuals were at least 3.5-4 years at death which was considerably older than cows from the other assemblages where the average age at death was 2-3 years.

#### Sus scrofa (Pig)

Pig remains were also common (22) and included mostly innominate (pelvis), fore and hindleg fragments and a variety of teeth (Table 22). Most of these elements were from meaty portions. The innominate and hindleg remains were from "butt" and "shank half" ham portions. The forelimb elements were from picnic shoulder cuts (Figure 56). The tooth and cranial fragments were probably refuse from initial butchering but the mandibular teeth might be refuse from "jowl" cuts (Figure 56). It should be noted that sawed remains were absent in this assemblage which is consistent with the evidence for cow remains. The maturation data suggest hogs were less than 1 year old at death.

#### Ovis aries (Sheep)

Sheep remains (9) were less common than those of cow or pig (Table 22). Hind and foreleg fragments were most common, representing shank half "leg of lamb" and foreshank cuts, respectively. The remains of a "blade" shoulder roast was also recorded (Figure 57). Maturation data indicted at least 2 sheep were more than 1.8 years old at death.

#### Equus caballus (Horse)

This was the only assemblage with identifiable horse remains, although only a single mandibular molar was recorded.

#### Rattus rattus (Black rat)

Rat remains (4) were scarce in this assemblage and absent from most others. Rats are common scavengers of refuse deposits. The fact that rat remains were very rare in all assemblages indicates the refuse was inaccessible by rat populations due to adverse soil characteristics or rapid burial in sealed features.

#### Aves (Birds)

Bird refuse was rare (Table 22). Chicken remains included only 3 fragments from a wing, back and leg portion. This is the only assemblage with identified turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) remains but only 4 fragments were identified, from breast and thigh cuts.

#### Pisces (Fish)

Fish remains were scarce and, again, included one catfish pectoral spine. As mentioned elsewhere, catfish are a common food source.

## Overview: Feature 99

There were some significant differences between the Feature 99 assemblage and all others. This assemblage yielded the widest range of species compared to the others. The cow assemblage included most major elements of the skeleton and, thus, represented not only food refuse but also refuse from initial cow butchering. Sawed bone elements were absent in the cow, pig, and sheep assemblages. This suggests the assemblage might date to an earlier period than those with large numbers of symmetrically sawed remains. This was the only assemblage with identified horse remains, although only one molar tooth was recorded. This was also the only material with identified turkey bones, although, in general, bird remains were scarce.

## Results of Analysis and Conclusions

The total assemblage from Stanton Hotel included 1342 bone and 2 shell fragments (Table 13). This material was in good physical condition but highly fragmented which significantly limits overall interpretations.

With the exception of the two shell fragments, the entire assemblage consisted of vertebrate remains (Table 13). Most of this material included large mammal remains and 52% (684) of the entire assemblage was indeterminable large mammal bone fragments. The most common identifiable mammal remains were those of cow, pig and sheep. Cow and pig bones were much more common than those of sheep. Other than mammal, chicken bones were represented in every assemblage, especially in the Group 35 assemblage (Table 13). Wild animal remains were very scarce in all of the assemblages. Large (deer) and medium (fox) sized wild animals were not identified in any assemblage.

The assemblages from Group 35 and Feature 99 exhibited the greatest diversity of species (Table 13). In addition to the common domestic species notes above, both assemblages yielded remains of turtle and fish (catfish). Also, horse and turkey remains were identified from Feature 99 (Tables 13, 18 and 22).

Rat remains were rare and were found only in the assemblages from Group 32 and Feature 99 (Table 13) suggesting that the refuse deposits were well protected from burrowing, rodent scavengers. Only 2 bones exhibited rodent gnawing from the entire assemblage - one from Feature 99 and the other from Group 35. Also, evidence of carnivore scavenging was completely absent. This suggests that the refuse was covered or sealed soon after deposition.

## Distribution of Skeletal Elements

Post-cranial remains were, by far, the most common fragments in the entire assemblage and dominated the remains of each group (Tables 13-22). Teeth were the most common cranial elements, probably due to their dense, resistant construction. The distribution of post-cranial elements varied per species. The most common cow elements were foreleg, hindleg and vertebrae fragments. The most common pig

remains were hindleg and foreleg elements including extremities such as footbones (metacarpals/metatarsals). Conversely, the most common sheep remains were, usually, hindleg elements. Regardless of the variability between the domestic species, most of the elements represented meaty portions of the body. Common cow meat portions were shoulder, short loin, sirloin, rump, round and shank cuts. Pig meat portions were hocks, picnic shoulders and hams. For sheep, common cuts were from the hindleg and, to a lesser extent, shanks and shoulders (Figures 55-57).

The most common chicken portions were wings, legs and thighs. Whole butchered carcasses were recorded in the assemblage from Group 35.

### Cut and Sawed Remains

Many of the assemblages exhibited sawed bone elements except Feature 99. Cut specimens were scarce in all the assemblages.

The greatest variety of sawed specimens was recorded in the assemblage from Group 35 which included sawed specimens of cow, pig and sheep. Generally, high numbers of symmetrically sawed bones are common by the mid-1800's and later. This represents systematic professional/commercial butchering technology. Of the 3 major domestic mammals, fewer pig elements were sawed in most of the assemblages.

### Maturation

Maturation data was recorded, where possible, for the large domestic mammal species. There were significant differences between these species. In general, cows died at 2-3 years of age, pigs were less than 1 year old at death and sheep were 2.8 years or older at death. The cow remains from Feature 99 were 3.5 and 4 years old at death. Cows are often butchered at a later age compared to pigs or sheep since their growth rate is, generally, slower. Pigs and sheep develop faster and are butchered at younger ages. The maturation evidence for hogs agrees with recent research from family, community and commercial hog butchering practices. It is common practice to butcher pigs before 1 year of age unless the animals are used as breeding stock. As is the case with many species, depending on growth rate, the older the animal the tougher the meat.

### Tables

The following is an explanation of the symbols and abbreviations used in the data tables. The specimens listed on the tables are all fragments unless stated otherwise.

The tables are organized by element and species. The complete scientific name for each species is used in the text only. General animal listings are as follows:

- unidentifiable large mammal = cow or deer size,
- unidentifiable medium mammal = fox or raccoon size,
- unidentifiable small mammal = mouse or squirrel size,
- Aves = birds,

- Small Aves = small bird (robin or sparrow size),
- Large Aves = large bird (turkey size).

Terms refering to the orientation of limb elements include: proximal - the end nearest the trunk or head and distal - the end farthest from the trunk or head. The designation of "lt." = a left element and "rt." = a right element.

Table 13: Species Distribution, Whole Site

Species	Rising Common Name	Son Tavern, 7 NC-E-63, Faunal Analysis: Species Distribution									
		Group 31		Group 32		Group 33		Group 34		Group 35	
		Elements	MNI	Elements	MNI	Elements	MNI	Elements	MNI	Elements	MNI
Bos taurus -	Cow	11	1	4	1	1	1	6	1	19	3
Sus scrofa -	Pig	9	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	10	2
Ovis arles -	Sheep	5	2	3	1					6	3
Equus caballus -	Horse										
large mammal		77		28		10		71		203	
Felis domesticus -	Cat	1	1	236	1	4	1			2	1
Felis d., fetal -	unborn									34	1
Rattus sp. -	Rat			2	1						
small mammal										3	
Gallus gallus -	Chicken	11	2	4	1					86	6
Meleagris gallopavo -	Turkey										
Aves -	Blrd	15		3		1		2		14	2
turtle										1	1
Ictalurus sp. -	Catfish										
Pisces -	Fish										
Total		129	7	281	6	17	3	87	2	381	19

Species	Common Name	Fea. 99									
		Group 36		Group 37		Group 38		Group 39		Total	
		Elements	MNI	Elements	MNI	Elements	MNI	Elements	MNI	Elements	MNI
Bos taurus -	Cow	5	2	10	1	7	1	34	4	97	15
Sus scrofa -	Pig	5	1	9	3	7	2	22	2	72	14
Ovis arles -	Sheep			3	2	3	1	9	2	29	11
Equus caballus -	Horse							1	1	1	1
large mammal		14		59		20		215		697	0
Felis domesticus -	Cat			1	1					244	5
Felis d., fetal -	unborn									34	1
Rattus sp. -	Rat							4	2	6	3
small mammal								1		4	0
Gallus gallus -	Chicken			3	1			3	1	107	11
Meleagris gallopavo -	Turkey							4	1	4	1
Aves -	Blrd	4						1		29	0
turtle				1	1					15	3
Ictalurus sp. -	Catfish							1	1	2	2
Pisces -	Fish									0	0
Total		28	3	86	9	37	4	295	14	1341	67



Table 14

Rising Son Tavern, 7NC-E-63, Provenience Group 31, Midden West of Upper Foundation

Species	Bos	Comments	Sus	Comments	Ovis	Comments	Large Mammal	Comments	Felis	Comments	Gallus	Comments	Aves
Element													
Maxilla													
-teeth		1 premolar											
Mandible													
-teeth													
Vertebrae-													
Cervical													
Thoracic		2 (1 cul)											
Sacrum		1											2
Caudal		1 sawed											
Rib		1 prox., imm.										1	
		1 shaft											
Inominate-													
Illum													
Scapula												1 coracoid	
Humerus-shaft													
-distal													
Radius-shaft												1 rt.	
-proximal		1											
Ulna-shaft													
Carpal		1											
Femur-shaft												2	
-proximal		1 rt., sawed										2 lt.	
-distal													
Tibia-shaft													
-distal													
Metatarsal													
Phatange		1										3	
Unident. Frags.													
-long bone													
-vertebral													
Total	11		9		5			66			10		15
MNI	1		1		2			6		1	2		
								77		1			

Table 15

Rising Son Tavern, 7NC-E-63, Provenience Group 32, Cinders Midden West of Upper Foundation

Species		Bos	Sus	Ovis	I.g. Mammal	Felis	Rattus	Gallus	Aves
Element	Comments					15 (empl.skel.)			
Cranium						4			
Maxilla									
-teeth									
Mandible						2 ll.&rt.			
Vertebrae-									
Cervical						8			
Thoracic						16			
Lumbar						21			
Sacrum						1			
Caudal						9			
Rib	1 prox.,sawed 1 shaft				7	52		1 furculum	
Inominate-									
Ilium				1 sawed					
Scapula				1 sawed		2 ll.&rt.			
Humerus-shaft						2 ll.&rt.			
Radius-shaft				1 shaft		2 ll.&rt.		2	
Ulna-shaft						2 ll.&rt.		1 rt.	
Metacarpals						24			
Carpal						11			
Femur-shaft						2 ll.&rt.			
-distal	1 sawed 1 sawed								
Tibia-shaft			1 imm.			2 ll.&rt.			
Fibula-shaft						2 ll.&rt.			
Metatarsal						19		2	
Tarsals						6			
Calcaneus						2			
Astragalus						2			
Phalange						15			
Undent. Frags.						15			3
-long bone					19				
-long bone sawed					1				
-vertebral					1				
Total	4	1	3	1	28	236	2	4	3
MNI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 16

Rising Son Tavern, 7NC-E-63, Provenience Group 33, Lower Structure Interior

Species Element	Bos	Comments	Sus	Comments	Large Mammal	Comments	Felis	Comments	Aves
Rib					3				
Inominate- Ilium							1 lt., imm.		
Acetabulum							1 imm.		
Radius-shaft							1 rt., imm.		
Ulna-shaft							1 rt., imm.		
Femur-shaft				1 rt.					
Patella	1 Lt.								
Unident. Frags.									
-long bone					6				1
-vertebral					1 trans. proc.				
Total	1			1	10		4		1
MNI	1			1			1		

Table 17

Rising Son Tavern, 7NC-E-63, Provenience Group 34, Lowest Midden West of the Lower Foundation

Species	Bos	Comments	Sus	Comments	Large Mammal	Comments	Aves
Element							
Cranium							
Maxilla			1				
-teeth							
Mandible							
-teeth							
Vertebrae-							
Cervical							
Thoracic			2				
Lumbar	1 cut						
Sacrum							
Caudal							
Rib	2		1		4		
	1 sawed						
Inominate-							
Ilium							
Acetabulum							
Scapula			1				
Humerus-shaft	1						
-distal			1				
Radius-shaft							
-proximal							
Ulna-shaft							
Metacarpals							
Carpal							
Femur-shaft			1 rt.				
-proximal							
-distal							
Tibia-shaft	1 sawed		1				
-distal							
Fibula-shaft							
Patella							
Metatarsal							
Tarsals							
Calcaneus							
Astragalus							
Phalange							
Unident. Frags.							
-long bone					63		2
-long bone sawed					3		
-vertebral					1		
-rib							
Total	6		8		71		2
MNI	1		1				

Table 18

Rising Sun Tavern, 7NC-E 63, Provenience Group 35, Upper Middle West of the Lower Foundation

Element	Species	Comments	Sus	Ovis	Comments (e.g. Mammal)	Felis	Felis	Comments	Aves	Terrapene	Pseudomys	Turtle	Ichneumon
Cranium													
Maxilla													
Teeth													
Mandible													
Inclisor		1 Inclisor											
Premolar		3											
Molar		1											
Vertebrae													
Cervical		1 atlas											
Thoracic		2 (1 mm)											
Sacrum		1 sawed											
Caudal					42 (1 sawed)			6		7	2		
Rib		1 sawed											
Carpus													
Sternum													
Innominate													
Ilium		2 sawed											
Ischium		1 sawed											
Pectoral Spine													
Scapula			1	1									
Coracoid													
Humerus-shaft													
Radius-shaft													
Ulna-shaft													
Proximal													
Metacarpals		1 mm.											
Femur-shaft		1 sawed		3 sawed									
Proximal		2 (1 sawed, 1 mm)											
Distal		2 (1 sawed)											
Tibia-shaft		1 sawed											
Fibula-shaft		1 rt. 1 mm.		1									
Metatarsal													
Tarsal													
Calcaneus													
Astragalus													
Phalange		1 cut											
Unident. Frag.													
Long bone					142								
Long bone sawed					5								
Vertebral					13								
Total		19	10	6	263	2	34	3	19	7	5	1	1
MNI		3	2	3		1	1	6		1	1	1	1

**Table 19**

Rising Son Tavern, 7NC-E-63, Provenience Group 36,  
Fence Line West of the Lower Foundation

Species	Bos	Comments	Sus	Aves
Element				
Mandible				
-incisor		1 imm.	2	
-premolar			1	
Vertebrae-				
Cervical			1	
Humerus-shaft				
-distal		1 rt.	1	
Ulna-shaft				
-proximal		1 lt.,sawed		
Femur-shaft				
-distal		1 sawed		
Phalange		1		
Unident. Frags.				
-long bone			11	4
-long bone sawed			3	
Total		5	19	4
MNI		2	1	

Table 20

Rising Son Tavern, 7NC-E-63, Provenience Group 37, Screened Fill, West of the Upper Foundation

Species	Bos	Sus	Ovis	Large Mammal	Felis	Gallus	Terrapene
Element							
Maxilla					1 lt., imm.		
-teeth	1 molar						
Mandible	4 rt						
-incisor		2					
-premolar	1	1					
Vertebrae-							
Cervical	1						
Rib				2			
Carapace							1
Humerus-shaft		3 imm. (2rt., 1lt.)	1				
Radius-shaft			2 lt.			1	
-proximal							
Ulna-shaft	1 rt.	1					
-distal	1 rt., imm.						
Metacarpal	1	1				1	
Tibia-shaft							
Fibula-shaft		1				1	
Tarsometatarsal							
Unident. Frags.							
-long bone					50		
-long bone sawed					4		
-vertebral					3		
Total	10	9	3	59	1	3	1
MNI	1	3	2		1	1	1

**Table 21**

Rising Sun Tavern, 7NC-E-63, Provenience Group 38, Unscreened Fill and Surface Collection

Species Element	Bos	Comments	Sus	Comments	Ovis	Comments	Large Mammal	Crassostrea
Maxilla								
-molar			1					
Mandible								
-molar			1					
Vertebrae-								
Thoracic	3				1			
Lumbar	1	cut						
Rib							12	
Inominate-								
Acetabulum	1	sawed	1					
Humerus-shaft			2	lt.&rt.				
-distal	1							
Femur-shaft								
-distal			1	sawed				
Tibia-shaft			1	lt.,sawed				
-distal					1	rt.		
Metatarsal					1			
Phalange	1							
Unident. Frags.								2
-long bone							6	
-vertebral							2	
Total	7		7		3		20	2
MNI	1		2		1			1





Figure 55

Bos taurus (Cow) Meat Portions.

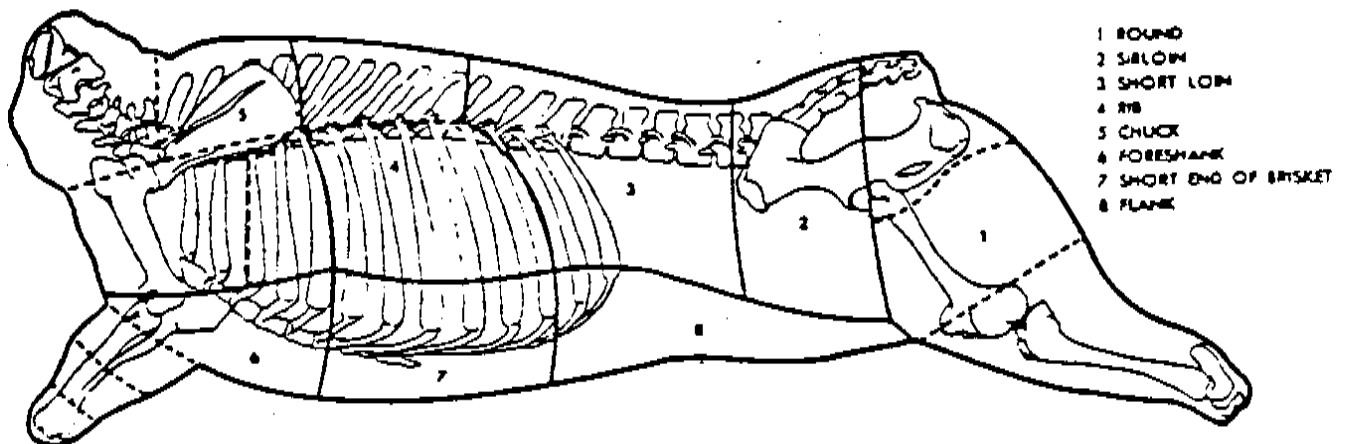
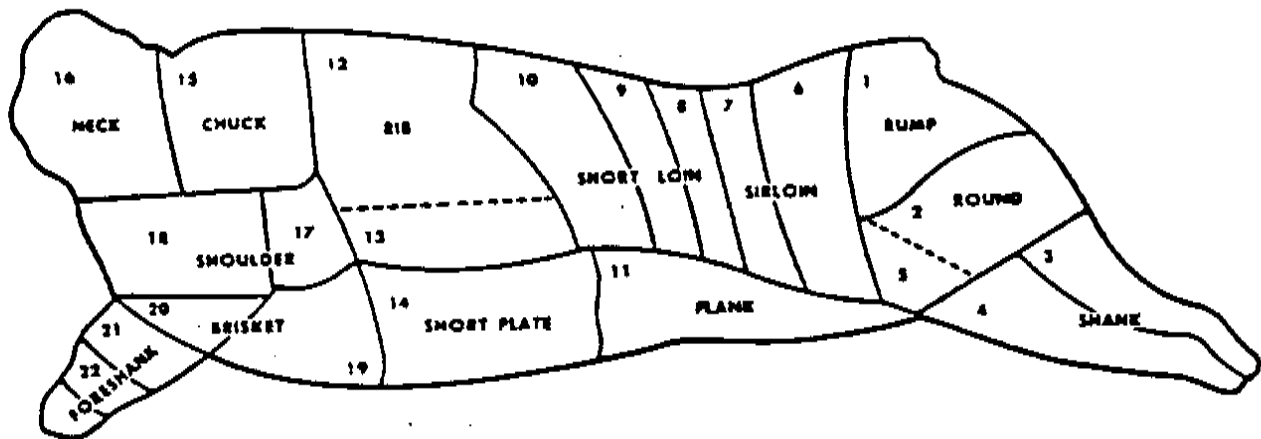


Figure 56

Sus scrofa (Pig) Meat Portions.

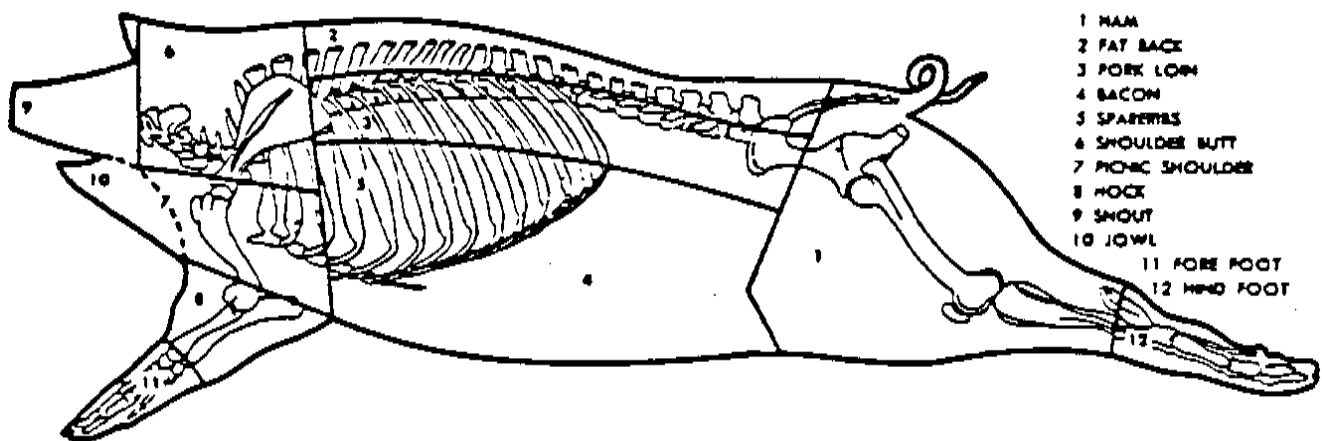
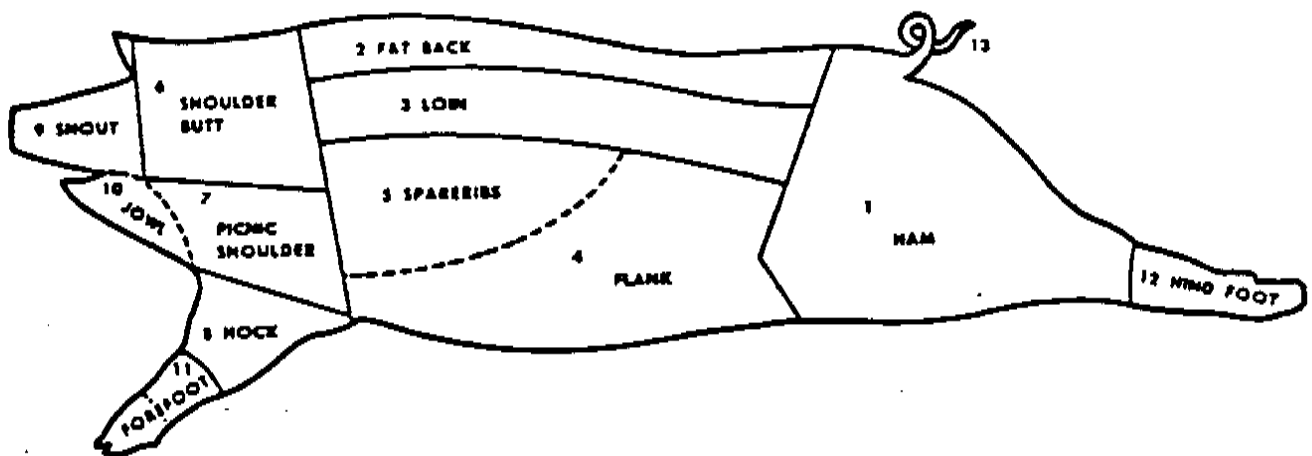
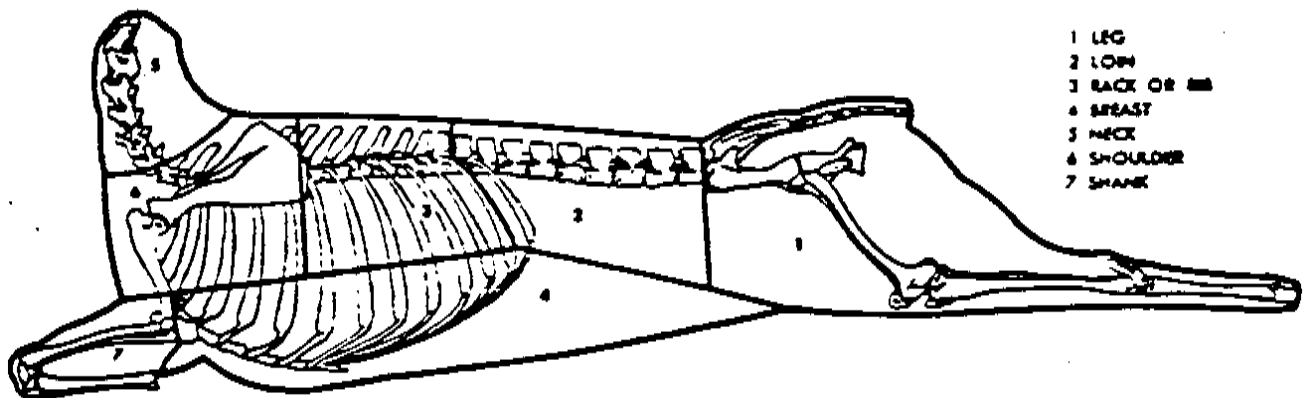
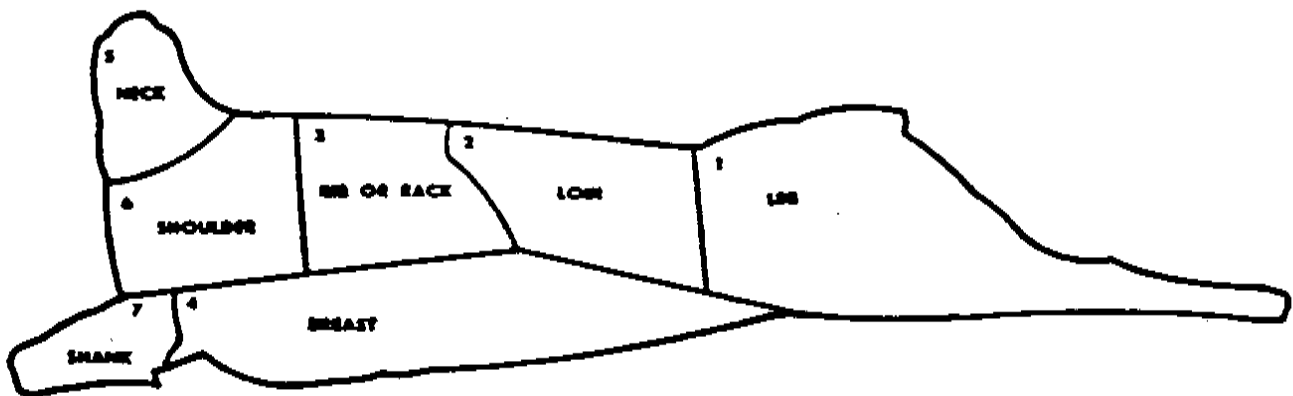


Figure 57  
Ovis aries (Sheep) Meat Portions.



**Appendix V**  
**Oyster Shell Analysis**

analysis and tabulation  
completed by

Keith Doms  
University of Delaware  
Center for Archaeological Research

The following tables contain the results of the shell analysis arranged by provenience groups. The analysis was completed by Keith Doms of the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research. Several variables were analyzed for information about the sources and use of the shellfish. The salinity regime in which the oysters lived was determined by estimating the proportions of small and large parasite boreholes. When no holes are present the shell is assigned to Salinity Regime I, where the salinity is below 10 parts-per-trillion for about half the year and rarely above 20 parts-per-trillion. If only small boreholes are present, the salinity is below 10 ppt for about one-fourth of the year, 15 ppt for about half of the year, and occasionally above 20 ppt, and Salinity Regime II is indicated. If large boreholes are present, but small boreholes are more common, the oyster lived in water with salinity that was occasionally below 15 ppt, but above 20 ppt for one-fourth to one-half of the year. In that case, Salinity Regime III is indicated. Salinity Regime IV is assigned when large boreholes are as common or more common than valves with small boreholes, and a water environment with salinity only rarely below 15 ppt and above 20 ppt for most of the year is indicated.

Season of death was determined by microscopic examination of the growth rings on the hinge area of the shells, and mechanical damage or the lack of it on the shells allows an evaluation of the techniques used to open the oyster. Shell geometry allows an evaluation of the substrate on which the animal lived, in these cases, mudflat or channel. Shifts in the estuarine environment on an annual and local basis mean that these evaluations represent average conditions, and sample size is an important variable. Not all the variables could be evaluated for each shell so the sums of the variable states are less than the shell count, or the Minimum Number of Individuals estimate.

The samples from the Provenience Groups at the Rising Son Tavern were small and fragmentary, and the Minimum Number of Individuals count for the entire collection of oysters was only 201. A Minimum of 11 clams was accounted for. An examination of the site totals in the attached table indicates that the oysters at the site were being collected primarily from mudflats in locations of relatively low salinity. Winter-to-spring appear to have been the primary collecting periods, and by far the majority of the shells were opened by breaking rather than shucking.

Table 23: Oyster Shell Analysis

FS.	Left	Right	MNI	Clams	Salinity				Harvest Season					Opening			Bottom			
					I	II	III	IV	Sep. to Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. to May	Jun. to Aug.	?		Broken	Shuck	Mudflat
PG 31, Tot.	118	1	2			1									1			3		
	136	1	2			1					1							2	1	
	138	2	2				2	1			1					2		4		
	148	1				1							1			1		1		
	167	1					1							1		1		1		
	191		3															3		
	6	9	9		0	3	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	4	0	14	1
PG 32, Tot.	198	3				2	1										3			
	199		1																	
	205	5	7			5										5	4			
	208	Fragments																		
	213	4				2	2				1			1		2	4		4	
	255	3	14				2										2			
	3					3									3	3				
	18	22	22		0	12	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10	16	0	4	0
PG 33, Tot.	93	1	3			1						1							4	
	94	1	1			1					1								1	
	96		6			1											1			
	109	1				1													1	
	110		1														1			
	103	1					1							1					1	
	Fragments																			
	Fragments																			
	Fragments																			
		1																		
	4	12	12	2 MNI	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	7	0

Table 23 (continued)

FS.	Left	Right	MNI	Clams	Salinity				Harvest Season				Opening		Bottom	
					I	II	III	IV	Sep. to Nov.	Dec. Jan.	Feb. to Mar.	Apr. to May	Jun. to Aug.	?	Broken Shuck	Mudflat Channel
161	2	1		Fragments	1							1		1		2
180	2	3		1 rl.	2							1		1		2
186	2	10		Fragments	1	1				1					2	12
212		1														
214	15	18		2 rl.	14	1				1	4	3	1	3	10	18
196				Fragments												
238	7	18		Fragments	6	1				1	1	1	1	3	2	25
227	2				1	1								2		2
PG 34, Tot.	30	51	51	3 MNI	25	2	2	0	0	3	6	4	4	3	14	61



Table 23 (continued)

FS.

220

PG 35, Tol.

		Salinity				Harvest Season					Opening		Bottom			
Left	Right	MNI	Clams	I	Regime	Sep. to	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. to	Jun. to	Broken	Shuck	Mudflat	Channel
125					I 1	1	1						2	3		2
127	1	2			I 1	1										
135	3	2	Fragments													5
140		2	Fragments													
141	Fragments							1						1		1
147	1				I 1											
151	Fragments															
150		1	1 rt.				1									
139	4	3			3 I					1			7			
145	Fragments		Fragments											1		
152	2	2	Fragments		2			1						4		
153	7	3	1 lt., 1 rt.		5 2			5					2			
168	1	1	Fragments		1								1			
169	4	4	1 rt.		3			1		3			3			
202			Fragments													
203			Fragments													
158	1				I 1			1					1			
165	2	1	Fragments		I 1	1					1		2			
175	3	2	Fragments		3			1		2			1			
177		1														
179	3	5			3						2		2			
184	2	6			2			2					2			
185	3	7	Fragments					2			1			3		
200	5	1			4			2								
206	Fragments															
207	Fragments															
235	7	9	1 lt., 1 rt.		7			2			2	1	2	5		5
217	2	2						2								
218	1	3	1 rt.		1					1				1		2
219	1	1			1					1						
226	6	14	1 rt.		3 1 1					1	3		2			
59	72	72	6 MNI		43 5 1 2		3	2	21	7	11	1	12	37	4	15

Table 23 (continued)

FS.	Left				Right				MNI				Clams				Salinity				Harvest Season				Opening		Bottom	
155																												
156	Fragments																											
160	1	1																										
162	Fragments																											
110																												
138	2	2																										
204	1																											
219	1	1																										
225	6	6																										
228	8	1																										
PG 36, Tot.	19	14	19	19	Fragments	7	2	0	2	1	0	3	4	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0		
221																												
88	2	2																										
99	2																											
100	1	1																										
117	1																											
89	1	1																										
107	Fragments																											
128		2																										
229	8	8																										
230	1	1																										
PG 37, Tot.	16	15	16	16		0	11	5	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	2	6	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0		
Site Total	152	195	201	11 MNI	104	23	3	4	5	5	37	15	24	5	37	82	8	102	2	102	8	102	8	102	2	2		

## **Appendix VI: Probate Inventories**

Inventory of Peter Springer - March 21, 1805

Inventory of Joseph Springer - February 5, 1831

Inventory of All the Goods & Chattles Which  
Where Shewn to the Subscribers Hereunto As  
Belonging to the Estate Late of Peter Springer  
of Millcreek Hundred Newcastle County And  
State of Delaware Dec'd - Together with there  
Appraised Values - This 21st of march 1805 -

	\$ Cts
Said Dec'd Weireing Apperl & Chest.....	15 -
1 Fether Bed. Bedsted & Bedding.....	25 -
Beaurough 6\$ Teatable & Cradle 2\$.....	8 -
Corner Cubbord queens Ware Chany & Glass.....	20 -
59 yards Linnen 28\$ 19 yds. Bagging 6\$.....	34 -
12 yd Ticking 6\$ 7 1/2 yds. Check 4\$.....	10 -
9 Table Cloths 10\$ 20 Towells & Napkins 5\$.....	15 -
10 pair Sheets 12\$ 50 Suit Curtains 5\$.....	17 -
Fether Bed bedsted & Bedding.....	10 -
Fether Bed Trunnel Bedsted & Bedding.....	10 -
*Case Drawers 10\$ Dinning table 4\$.....	4 -
2 Breakfast Tables 5\$ Rush Arm Char 50 cts.....	5 50
Handirons, Shovel & Tongs 1\$ 50 Looking Glass 4\$.....	5 50
19 Chairs 10\$ 2 Maps 75 Cts.....	10 75
3 Fether Bedssted Beddings with Bedsteds.....	60 -
Chaff Bed Bedsted And Bedding.....	6 -
Chest 50 Cts. Lot Spools & BiggWheel 1\$.....	1 50
Little Reel Wheel & Coffee Mill.....	1 50
Ten plate Stove & pipe 18\$ Lot Ledsr Ware 2\$.....	20 -
Pewter & Tinware 2\$ Brass Kettle 1\$.....	3 -
2 Ironpots & Hooks 150 cts. Bake Iron & Oven 150 cts.....	3 -
Gridiron 50 cts. Handirons Shoovel & Tongs 150 cts.....	2 -
Table & Doughtrough 150 cts. Small table 50 cts.....	2 -
25 Knifes & forks 200 cts. 5 Emty Casks 300 Cts.....	5 -
Lot of queens Ware Glass & Jugs in the Barr.....	8 -
Amount Carried [illegible]	\$321 75

	\$   Cts.
Appraisement Continued & Amount brought up	321   75
Earthenware 75 Cts. 3 Meathibs 75 Cts.....	1   50
1 Barrell with some Wine 4\$ Ladderstools & Chest 150 Cts.....	5   50
Box Oldiron & Wheelbarrow.....	1   50
4 New Chair Saddles without pads.....	2   -
plow Old Harrow & Swingletrees.....	3   50
Sadle & bridle 4\$ Duck Fan 12\$.....	16   -
Slay & Brilehband[?] 6\$ Stillyard & broad Ax 150 cts.....	7   50
Mall & 2 Wedgess 50 cts. Coarse hay in the Barn 10\$.....	10   50
Sorrell Mare 30\$ Blackmare 30\$.....	60   -
Young Gray Mare 30\$ Bay Colt 30\$.....	60   -
1 Yearlin Colt 18\$ 2 shoats 2\$.....	20   -
Cow & Calf 16\$ 4 Emt Cyder Casks 125 cts.....	17   25
1 Tierce 2 Barells with Cyder not Good.....	10   -
Iron Barr 75 Cts. Cart & Gairs [?] 12\$.....	12   75
2 Collars three pair Chains & Harness.....	7   -
3 Rakes 2 Hatters [?] 2 Forks pick & 2 Hoes.....	1   50
Lot of Wheat in the Ground.....	12   -

Amount to Five Hundred Sixtynine } 569 | 25  
dollars & Twentyfive Cents

\* An Error of..... 10 | 00  
579 | 25

Jacob Robinson  
JaStroud

Newcastle County Ls. I do certify that the above named Jacob Robinson and James Stroud were severally sworn & affirmed to the above and foregoing appraisement agreeably to Law the 16th day of May 1805.

Before Evan Thomas

[transcribed from the original manuscript of the New Castle County Probate Records, in the Delaware Hall of Records, Dover Delaware]

The Appraisement List of the goods and  
 chattles of Joseph Springer Deceased  
 February 5th A. D. 1831

	\$1"
The life Estate of Soloman Hersey for three years.....	100 -
6 Winsor Chairs.....	5 -
3 Do common.....	1 20
1 case of drawrz.....	2 -
1 new chest and small looking glass.....	1 40
1 pair bed steads and beding.....	22 -
small stand.....	125
2 tables and Doughtroughs.....	3 40
1 ten plate stove \$4 lot of sundries in closset \$5.....	9 -
2 pot racks 50 cts 1 lot of sundries 25 cts.....	175
1 Dineing Table \$3 shovel tongs and hand irons \$1 25.....	4 25
1 bed \$2 Scythe and cradle \$2 one mans saddle \$4.....	8 -
2 bags 75 cents one bed Tick \$1.....	1 75
1 ax 75 cents one lot erthenware 75 cents.....	1 50
2 wash tubs & 1/2 peck.....	1 50
1 lot of flour Barrels and draw nife.....	150
one small spade ax and hoe.....	1 75
Lot of pickeled poark.....	11 -
1 grind stone and hangings.....	160
1 scythe and hangings.....	150
1 shaven house 12 1/2 hogshead and vinegers \$3.....	3 12 1/2
4 cows.....	40 -
1 calf . \$3 five shote pigs \$10.....	13 -
one Bay mare.....	55 -
1 colt.....	20 -
2 Harrows plough &c.....	12 -
1 Ruting Box.....	1 -
1 1/2 Bushel.....	150
Carried over.....	\$1375 97 1/2

Brought over _____	\$1375 97 1/2
1 lot of Harness.....	6 -
1 cart saddle and harness.....	6 -
2 Halter chans and straps.....	1 -
1 new cart.....	25 -
91 bu  Corn by the Bushel 50 cents.....	45 50
3 forkes.....	175
lot of hand rakes and shovel.....	1 -
3 [illeg.] hogsheads 75 cents one lot of flour 50 cents.....	1 25
Lot of oats by the Dozen 25 cents 58 1/3 Dozens.....	14 58
one lot of hay.....	8 -
one lot of hay & straw.....	10 -
1 feed chest.....	125
7 Bus of potatoes at 40 cents per Bus.....	2 80
Lot of wheat in the ground.....	35 -
Total Amount	\$1533 10 1/2

A note of the Salem & Philadelphia  
Manufacturing Company for \$2.00  
insurrents. [?]

We the subscribers, appointed by the Register appraising of the  
goods and chattles of Joseph Springer Deceased, do on affirmation  
respectively say, that the goods and chattles in this inventory  
have been appraised by us at sums set down against  
the same respectively, and that said sums are, according  
to the best of our skill and judgment, the true value of  
said goods and chattles in money; dated the 5th Day  
of February A.D. 1831

John Ball[signed]

John Clark[signed]

[a printed authorization form to Ball and Clark from the "Register", Evan H. Thomas  
is attached to this page. It is dated January 27, 1831 and includes the hand written  
notation: "The appraisers charge no fees".]

NewCastle County

John Foote maketh solemn affirmation  
and saith that he hath made diligent inquiry concerning  
the goods chattels and money of Joseph Springer deceased  
and that this Inventory doth contain all the good Chattels  
and money of Joseph Springer which have come to the possession,  
or knowledge of this affirmant

John Foote[signed]

Affirmed and Subscribed  
August 1, 1831 Before

Evan H. Thomas  
Regr.

[The preceeding inventory was copied from the manuscript original from the New  
Castle County Probate Records, which are filed in the Delaware Hall of Records,  
Dover]



1985-1986



STATE OF DELAWARE  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

OFFICE OF THE  
DIRECTOR

P.O. BOX 778  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19903

TELEPHONE 736-4644

**HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY RESEARCH PROGRAM AT THE  
WILLIAM ANTHONY HOTEL SITE (7NC-E-65)**



A historic cultural resource mitigation program is being conducted by the Delaware Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, and the Federal Highway Administration in conjunction with Thunderbird Archeological Associates at the Wm. Anthony Hotel site in Stanton, New Castle County, Delaware.

The significance of the Wm. Anthony Hotel site is the archeological data contained within the site. The number of nineteenth century hotel sites is small in comparison to domestic structure sites of all kinds, and none have been investigated previously in Delaware. The text excavations revealed the presence of two (presumed) outbuildings for the main hotel structure that are not otherwise specifically accounted for in maps or documentation. In addition to the foundation features, small pit features were identified and no evidence for plowing was detected, suggesting good potential for the recovery of additional intact archeological features.



Delaware Department of Transportation

**Appendix VII**  
**Public Information Handout**

The general research potential of the Hotel lot may be established with reference to some important developments in American history. The nineteenth century was a period of rapid growth and economic transformation in the nation. The economic constraints imposed by the colonial system were broken by the American Revolution and the different regions increased their communication and commerce with one another, for political as well as economic reasons. At the same time, the growth of industrialization created more specialized and localized units of production that became interdependent with each other. Farm produce and raw materials were transported to and between urban industrial centers, and manufactured products were exchanged back. All of these factors contributed to the growth and importance of land transport road networks, and hotels were important service facilities for the individuals who carried goods, services, and messages within both the intra-regional and inter-regional exchange networks.

Because of the function of such sites both spatial configurations and artifact inventories present at them should be demonstrably different than ordinary domestic sites. The character of such differences has yet to be clearly demonstrated archeologically but could include such things as larger stables, storage sheds, and other outbuildings together with a different arrangement of these features. Difference in artifact inventories have been hinted at in the results of the testing program: larger quantities of ceramic vessels at both the top of the cost scale ("ceremonial" items for the service of coffee, tea and liquor) and the bottom of that scale (utilitarian vessels for the preparation and storage of food).

Because the hotel at Stanton was located on a major inter-regional transportation route it is likely that the proprietors had access to a wider variety of manufactured items from a wider geographic range as well as a need for a larger quantity of them than the average household. This hypothesis is being addressed by data still contained in the lot. Another research question being addressed by this data recovery is how much similarity exists between hotels on major routes and is there any contrast with those on routes of more local use? This kind of question will provide a comparative data base.

The growth of the transportation net is an important aspect of the history of Delaware, the Middle Atlantic Region, and the young nation, and the hotel at Stanton represents an important and significant economic factor in the use of that transportation net. Documentary sources have not yielded and are unlikely to yield the kinds of specific data to address the research questions posed above. The archeological data at the hotel lot must therefore be recognized as significant at the local, state, regional, and national level, representing a relatively uncommon but economically important category of site.

If you have questions or request further information, please contact Tim Thompson at the site or Kevin Cunningham at 736-4644.